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IAEA Chief Cites DPRK 'Reprocessing Plant'

OW1605130092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] Beijing, May 16 KYODO—North Korea could transform its nuclear laboratory now under construction in Yongbyon into a reprocessing plant, the world's top nuclear inspection official said Saturday.

"If it were in operation and complete it would certainly in our terminology be called a reprocessing plant," Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) told a news conference in Beijing.

On Friday, he finished a five-day tour of North Korean nuclear facilities suspected of being used to develop nuclear weapons in the run-up to international inspections planned for mid-June.

Although North Korea ratified a nuclear safeguards accord with the Vienna-based IAEA in April, it has not set a date for allowing international inspection of its nuclear facilities, as stipulated in the agreement.

However, Blix said North Korean officials had guaranteed its nuclear development project is solely for peaceful purposes, adding full-fledged inspections will take place at all plots requested by the IAEA within few weeks.

Describing the facility as a "large building," he said the construction was about 80 percent complete and contains about 40 percent of the equipment planned for installation there.

The building containing the laboratory is 180 meters long and several stories high, he said.

Blix quoted the North Koreans as saying the Yongbyon laboratory produced "a tiny quantity of plutonium and certainly far from the amount that you need for a weapon" during tests in 1990.

The North Korean officials reportedly indicated they plan to import necessary equipment for the facility from a foreign country, saying they are awaiting delivery of equipment.

Blix and senior IAEA advisers visited several installations in Yongbyon, including a 5,000-kilowatt experimental nuclear power plant in operation, a 50,000-kilowatt nuclear power plant under construction, and the laboratory which produced plutonium.

They also visited a 200,000-kilowatt nuclear power plant being built at Taechon, and uranium ore concentration plants at Pakchon and Pyongsan.

SRV Minister Addresses Nonaligned Meeting

BK1505154192 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15—[SRV] Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam at the May 14 meeting of the Ministerial Conference of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Bali, Indonesia, spoke of the world situation and the role of the Non-Aligned Movement.

He pointed to the four following priority concerns of the movement at the moment:

1. Peace and security in the world, in the region, as well as each nation remains a common concern of the non-aligned coutries.

2. The common demand of non-aligned countries is respect for the independence and sovereignty of nations, for the right of nations to choose their own political system and way of social and economic development.

3. Social equity and democratisation of social life including human rights of nations as well as of individual are also a common major concern of non-aligned countries.

4. Non-aligned countries can bring into full play emerging opportunities only if they enhance solidarity and raise the effectiveness of the movement's actions, for solidarity will generate strength to oppose policies of pressurization, threat the rule of force, intervention in other countries' internal affairs and imposition form outside. The will help the movement to become really the common voice of developing countries during the process of shaping a new world order.

Syria's al-Shar' Addresses Nonaligned Session

JN1605155892 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] Bali,Indonesia, 16 May (SANA)—The foreign ministers of the nonaligned states concluded their conference in the Indonesian city of Bali at dawn today following a detailed discussion of the final statement which was unanimously approved by the conference.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' delivered a speech before the conference in which he called on the Nonaligned Movement's member states to raise their voices within their own countries and at international forums in an effort to expose Israel as the main obstacle to peace and to show that the Arab side has done all that it could to make peace a tangible reality. It is Israel's intransigence that thus far has obstructed the achievement of any real progress.

Israel, the foreign minister added, must rid itself of the delusion that the talks constitute an end in themselves. It must realize that peace can only be achieved through its full withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and through recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights.

Al-Shar' stressed that UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, Resolution 425, and other related resolutions are binding in accordance with the UN Charter and must be implemented within the framework of the current peace talks.

Faruq al-Shar', who was appointed by the chairman of the conference to be the main speaker on the Middle

East, South Africa, and human rights, affirmed that these three issues are interrelated and linked to one another, especially since the violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories and South Africa are unmatched in any part of the world. It is a paradox, he said, that some Western governments consider Israel to be an oasis of democracy in the Middle East when one takes into consideration the fact that these racist violations are aimed against entire populations and have continued for a long period of time. He affirmed that this is something disgraceful in the history of mankind.

Commenting on human rights and democracy, the foreign minister emphasized that there is no ideal democracy in the world to serve as a model. Democracy, he added, is a developing affair that cannot be divorced from the economic, social, and historical circumstances of any given nation.

The nonaligned nations must pursue the democratic process in accordance with their respective circumstances.

By virtue of its continued occupation of Arab territories and its denial of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, Israel must rank at the bottom of any regional or global democratic scale, added al-Shar'.

He noted that with the exception of the Middle East and South Africa, regional disputes have either been resolved or are on their way to a resolution.

While Namibia has won independence and the De Klerk government has scrapped certain apartheid laws, the rulers of Israel cling to hidebound occupation and settlement policies.

The Nonaligned Movement, al-Shar' stressed, must persevere in its struggle to realize a better future for its peoples and to establish a peace based on justice and equality.

If we are to build a more secure, stable, and fair world, he asserted, then the pressing need for the invocation of uniform standards and a democratic approach in international relations warrants a rethinking of the UN structure that enables the nonaligned nations to be true partners in the decisionmaking of the world body.

NAM Ministerial Meeting Ends, Issues Communique

BK1605090492 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0759 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] Nusa Dua (Bali), May 16 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Nonaligned Movement (NAM) ministers have expressed regret over the continued use of economic coercive measures against developing countries which they said undermined the need for a balanced approach to human rights.

They expressed concern over the increasingly difficult external economic environment and, in this regard, called for an early, successful, comprehensive and balanced outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

To this end, they urged developed countries to resolve their difficulties expeditiously and in a transparent manner, taking into account the concerns of the developing countries.

The ministers, who ended their NAM Coordinating Bureau ministerial meeting here Saturday, issued a 28-paragraph communique which outlined their stand on the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedom.

They said these should not be pursued through confrontation and imposition of incompatible values and that implementation of human rights was the responsibility of respective governments.

The ministerial meeting, held in preparation for the 10th summit of the movement in Jakarta in September, stretched to 5am local time Saturday to enable it to complete its business.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the communique reflected the gist of the Coordinating Bureau's report to be submitted to the summit.

The ministers said the world conference on human rights, scheduled to take place next year, must address all aspects of human rights and ensure a just and balanced approach.

They accepted universal validity of basic human rights and fundamental freedom as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international instruments, they said.

However, they noted "the persistent side-tracking of economic, social and cultural aspects of human rights by some members of the international community while invoking civil and political aspects of human rights as a conditionality for extending economic and social development assistance."

The ministers also expressed determination to do their utmost to enhance and strengthen South-South cooperation in all fields.

To this end, they felt that there was a need to reactivate the mechanisms for such cooperation, namely, meetings of coordinating countries of the action programme for economic cooperation among NAM countries and the ministerial standing committee for economic cooperation.

At the meeting here, Guatemala and Papua New Guinea were accepted as full members and Cambodia, which had been absent from the 106-member movement, had its reactivated membership reconfirmed.

The meeting felt that the NAM philosophy was still relevant but there was a need to embark on a dynamic and timely adaption to the dramatic global changes that have taken place.

It recognised the need to adopt appropriate strategies and approaches and to forge greater unity and solidarity to exert more active influence in world development and governance.

In this regard, the ministers noted that it was essential for NAM to participate more actively in efforts to restructure and revitalise the UN.

The ministers called for the speedy withdrawal of all external forces from Bosnia-Herzegovina and appealed to the UN secretary-general to deploy UN peace-keeping forces to restore peace and security.

In the case of West Asia, the ministers condemned Israel's policy of aggression, occupation, annexation, and repression as well as its persistent refusal to implement the relevant UN resoulutions and regretted its failure to respond positively to the Palestine National Council peace initiative.

The ministers deplored the recurrent violence in South Africa which they said could only be attributed to the persistence of apartheid.

They viewed that the UN should be actively engaged in efforts to end the violence and that proposals by the Pretoria regime to set up an interim government and draw up a non-racial constitution, were still far short of the demands of anti-apartheid supporters.

In this regard, they urged the international community to continue to assist the South African majority towards ending apartheid.

The meeting also welcomed the Kuala Lumpur declaration on environment and development adopted at the second ministerial conference of developing countries in Kuala Lumpur in April.

The declaration reflected the concerns and aspirations of the developing countries and contributed positively to the forthcoming earth summit in Rio de Janerio in June they said.

At the same time, the ministers called for international support for the convening of the world summit on social development.

NAM Postpones on Croatia, Slovenia Issue

BK1605153092 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1425 GMT 16 May 92

[Excerpt] Nusa Dua (Bali), May 16 (OANA-ANTARA)—After 11 hours delay marking a tough discussion on the issue of Yugoslavia and its two former republics of Slovenia and Croatia, the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) was closed here Saturday at 5 A.M. local time [2100 GMT 15 May].

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, chairman of the meeting, in a brief press conference following the closing ceremony said despite the long deliberations, the participants finally reached an agreement on the issue which from the beginning had become the focus of attention.

Aside from the Yugoslav issue, other subjects included Afghanistan, the Middle East, and human rights, Alatas said, stressing that all discussions went on in a constructive way.

The meeting was previously scheduled for closing at 6 P.M. Friday, but since no less than 26 speakers were still on the list to present their position papers by 6.30 P.M., all participants agreed to continue their discussion after the dinner party hosted by Bali Governor Ida Bagus Oka.

The two-day meeting was officially opened by President Suharto Thursday morning with meetings of senior official/ambassadorial level and methodology committee preceding it on Tuesday and Wednesday.

On why the 31-year old NAM finally decided to discuss the Yugoslavia issue, Alatas told around 100 journalists attending the press conference that since the European Community and the UN had been involved in the efforts to solve the country's problems, it was obvious that NAM must also take a clear stance.

"NAM is not trying to interfere in the country's affairs. NAM was asked to help solved the problem there," he said.

In the press communique issued at the end of the meeting, the participants of the meeting expressed deep concern over the tragic situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina and called for the immediate cessation of hostilities and bloodshed.

They called for the full respect of the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Hercegovina and for the speedy withdrawal of all external forces from the area.

In order to restore peace and security through a peaceful settlement, the UN secretary general was appealed to deploy UN peacekeeping forces in Bosnia-Hercegovina and provide humanitarian assistance to the victims of the conflict.

Concerning the requests of Croatia and Slovenia for respectively observer and guest status in NAM, the meeting decided to postpone the matter until the next meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New York with a view to reaching a decision before the the tenth summit conference to be held in Jakarta next September.

On Yugoslavia, the current chairman of NAM, the meeting hoped that the country will succeed in resolving its problems as soon as possible and continue to play an active and important role in international relations, particularly in NAM.

Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Macedonia—four of the Yugoslav six republics—have declared their independence, leaving Serbia and Montenegro to remain with Yugoslavia.

On Afghanistan, NAM believed the establishment of a new Islamic and nonaligned government in its member country will contribute to prepare the groundwork for people's participation in future political system of their country. [passage omitted]

Japan

Okinawa Governor on Reports of Facilities Return

OW1505111592

[Editorial Report] Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese on 15 May, in its morning edition, carries a page two report on Okinawan Governor Masahide Ota's 14 May comments on Tokyo-sourced reports that the U.S. Government intended to announce on 15 May the return to Japan of several military facilities on Okinawa. The areas to be returned reportedly included a facility for urban warfare training on Camp Hansen.

Ota said: "As there has been no official announcement, I should refrain from commenting. However, if use of the urban warfare facility and live-shell-firing exercises are to be discontinued as reported, this would be very good. I have repeatedly called on both the U.S. Government and the Japanese Government to return the military bases and to stop military exercises on Okinawa.

"It is gratifying to know that live-shell-firing exercises will end. But what Okinawa wants does not end here; there are so many more things. The prefectural government aims to achieve the building of a peaceful Okinawa Prefecture, one free of military bases. Taking this opportunity of the 20th anniversary of Okinawa's reversion to Japan, we are determined to persevere in working for the return of the military bases one by one."

Foreign Ministry Official on Okinawa Bases

OW1705060692 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 16 May 92 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] Toshiro Ozawa, chief of the Security Division of the Foreign Ministry who attended the prefectural government-sponsored ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of Okinawa's reversion to Japanese rule, held a news conference at the Okinawa Prefectural Government building on the afternoon of 15 May. At the news conference, the Foreign Ministry official said that the "reduction and integration of U.S. military bases is a task for us to make efforts toward in the future."

Regarding the Naha Military Port which the U.S. side has agreed to return, the Foreign Ministry official said: "Okinawans desire the return of the military port, and we have obtained an agreement from U.S. forces in Japan on the return of the military port." However, as regards the relocation site for the military port—which is a precondition for the return of the port—the official only said: "Virtually no decision has been made on where the port should be relocated. I would like to refrain from making further comment on this."

As to live-shelling exercises by U.S. forces across No. 104 Prefectural Highway, and parachute drop training by U.S. forces which have been strongly opposed by residents, the official said: "We cannot ask the U.S. side to halt the exercise and training because of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. We have held talks with the U.S. side to explain Okinawa's situation. The basic view of the U.S. side is that military personnel need to be trained."

On the recent agreement reached between both sides at the Japan- U.S. Joint Committee regarding the return of military bases on Okinawa, the Foreign Ministry official said: "We have achieved some results. We intend to reduce and integrate U.S. military bases in a way toward meeting the needs of U.S. forces, taking into account requests from Okinawans and their preparations for the utilization of land to be returned." At the news conference, the Foreign Ministry official added: "I think U.S. military bases are overly concentrated in Okinawa compared with the mainland. I intend to promote the reduction and integration of the U.S. military bases on Okinawa as much as possible."

Okinawans Stage Naha Antimilitary Base Rallies

OW1705052392 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 16 May 92 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] On the evening of 15 May, the 20th anniversary of Okinawa's reversion to Japanese rule, a rally was held in Naha under the joint auspices of the Okinawa People's Council to Defend the Constitution and Oppose the Security Treaty, the Center for the Prefectural Council of Labor Unions, the Okinawa Prefectural Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs; the rally was joined by three-day peace marchers. Another rally was held in the city under the auspices of the Prefectural Council for Labor Unions. At the rally, one speaker after another pointed out that Okinawa remains invariably an island occupied by military bases, and they appealed to the rally participants to "make Okinawa a starting point for building peace." In a festive mood, the rally revealed the fact that the Okinawans take a different view of friendly Japan-U.S. relations, which were stressed at the government-sponsored ceremony. Regarding a plan for the construction of a PKO base on Okinawa—which has been proposed by Secretary General Akashi of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia—the speakers spurned the proposal, claiming that "the construction of any new military bases on Okinawa in the name of maintaining peace should not be permitted." Meanwhile the rally, held under the auspices of the Prefectural Council for Labor Unions, confirmed the need for Okinawans to "regenerate their reversion campaign energy in order to launch an anti-base peace campaign."

The three groups, including the Okinawa People's Council to Defend the Constitution and Oppose the Security Treaty, have set 1992 as a "year of peace campaign." With the 15 May rally as a start, they plan to mount a campaign aimed at "making Okinawa free of nuclear and military bases."

The rally—sponsored by the three groups, including the Okinawa People's Council to Defend the Constitution and Oppose the Security Treaty—was held in the Yogi Park, Naha. According to the sponsors, about 8,000 people participated; this figure is the biggest ever. Other rallies were also held in Miyako and Yaeyama under the joint auspices of the three groups, with 1,000 people participating in each. As a result, a total of 10,000 people participated in the rallies held on 15 May across Okinawa. At the rallies, the speakers raised questions about the significance of Okinawa's reversion to Japanese rule.

Addressing the rally held in the Yogi Park, Zenshu Arakaki, chairman of the Okinawa People's Council To Defend the Constitution and Oppose the Security Treaty, said: "Our hopes to make Okinawa free of nuclear weapons and place it on a par with the mainland have yet to be fulfilled. Okinawa is still plagued by military exercises and victimized by military bases. Okinawa's reversion to Japanese rule is just another annexation of Okinawa by Japan during the Meiji Era [1968 to 1912]. We have to vehemently oppose the proposal for the construction of a PKO base on Okinawa." At the rally, representatives from the Social Democratic Party of Japan, the Okinawa Socialist Masses Party, and the Komeito made addresses.

Representatives of the peace marchers, who began their march day from Naha City Hall and Nago City Hall, also spoke at the rally. Kenichi Nakamoto, who attended the rally as a representative of the mainland, said: "I will convey the anti-war and peace-loving feelings of the Okinawans to the people of the mainland."

Amid the participants clapping their hands, the rally adopted three resolutions, including one calling on the "Diet to kill the PKO Bill which will pave the way for the overseas dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces," another resolution "opposing construction of a PKO base on Okinawa," as well as an appeal. The rally participants marched through International Street in Naha, demanding the repeal of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

Okinawa Plans To Promote Talks on Bases' Return

OW1605115192 Naha NHK Radio in Japanese 2212 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Okinawa celebrated the 20th anniversary of its reversion to Japan yesterday. As well as requesting the U.S. and Japanese Governments for an early return of the military bases, Okinawa Prefecture has decided to step up measures for promoting talks on the return of U.S. military bases, including formulating plans for the use of military land after its return.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary yesterday, the Japanese and the U.S. Governments announced their agreement to return to Okinawa in the near future the Onna Communication Center, a part of the Hokubu Training Center, and a part of the Yaedake Communication Center, totalling 240 hectares.

Apart from the above-mentioned, agreement has already been reached on the return of three locations, including auxiliary facilities in Makiminato supply base, which are scheduled to be returned in March next year.

It was also disclosed that the Urban Combat Training Facilities at the Onna Village will be returned, as requested by local people for withdrawal.

In this connection, Okinawa Prefecture praised the efforts of the Japanese and the U.S. Governments toward resolving the issue of U.S. military bases in Okinawa, although it noted no prospect for the return of Naha Military Port, the return of which is strongly requested by the prefecture.

In conclusion, the prefecture has strongly pressed both the Japanese and the U.S. Governments for the early return of military bases, and has decided to step up measures for promoting talks for the return of U.S. military bases, including the formulation of plans for the use of military land after its return.

Tokyo Pressured To Do More To Boost Economy

OW1805023792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0141 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Paris, May 18 (KYODO)—The United States renewed its urging for Japan to pump [word indistinct] energy into the anemic economy through a supplementary budget, Japanese Government sources said Sunday.

The request was made at a preparatory meeting for the annual ministerial gathering of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), to be held here Monday and Tuesday.

The sources said U.S. officials, clearly referring to Japan, argued that countries with fiscal surpluses should take additional fiscal measures to boost their economies, a demand they had also made at the recent meeting of financial leaders from the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations.

Washington wanted a Japanese pledge to take such steps to be included in a joint statement of the OECD meeting, to be released Tuesday, the sources said.

But Japan resisted, contending the government is still watching to see how the recent discount rate cut and other emergency economy-boosting measures will work, they said.

Macroeconomic policy coordination is expected to top the agenda at the two-day meeting of the Paris-based organization, as the worldwide economic slump is deepening with the economies of the 24 member countries projected to grow a meager 1.8 percent this year.

As its trade surplus hit a record high of more than 110 billion dollars in fiscal 1991, Japan is under particularly strong pressure from other economic powers to do more to bolster its economy and serve as the locomotive for the global recovery.

The sources admitted that even some in the government are mindful of the need for Japan to signal its intention to further stimulate the economy before the summit meeting of the G-7 nations in July.

Official: Tokyo Must Closely Monitor Exports

OW1805134492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—The government should monitor carefully the trend of Japan's growing exports, a top official of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) said Monday.

Asked about the latest trade statistics released earlier in the day, the official conceded that he is concerned that the surging exports could reignite bitter trade friction with Tokyo's trade partners.

The official, who refused to be identified, said, "we must keep a close watch on the (export trend)."

He added, however, that imports are also showing signs of upturn.

"We have done a lot to boost the domestic demand (to spark imports) inlcuding the fiscal 1992 budget," he said, adding the measures are showing the results.

The minstry announced on the day that Japan's trade surplus rose 13.4 percent in April, with exports and imports growing by 13.0 percent and 12.8 percent, respectively.

The MOF official reiterated the ministry's cautious position about taking any additional measures to stimulate the economy, citing fiscal restraints.

"If we mishandle fiscal policy, that would worsen fiscal conditions," he said.

"That would then serve to retard the sustainable growth of the economy, which we are striving to attain," he added.

He said the government must continue to study the effects of the steps it has already taken.

U.S. Product Liability Suits Reportedly Misread

OW1505132592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Osaka, May 15 KYODO—Many Japanese businesses have an erroneous understanding of product liability (PL) suits in the United States, Sumitomo Marine and Fire Insurance Co. said Friday.

Sumitomo analysts said many Japanese firms believe that a significant portion of PL suits in the U.S. are started on weak grounds, and that Japanese enterprises are obliged to pay out large amounts of money to complainants.

Such misunderstanding stems from the fact that under the U.S. jury system, sentimental appeals rather than scientific proof tend to constitute the main basis for judgment by juries who are generally without expert legal knowledge, the analysts said.

Sumitomo thus suggested that Japanese enterprises should never fail to attach easy-to-understand directions, containing necessary cautions or warnings, on how to use their products, and take other measures to defend themselves against PL complaints.

The analysts also said most of the U.S. PL suits are settled out of court on the basis of a moderate amount of compensation instead of a huge amount as believed by many Japanese businesses.

Kozo Watanabe Departs To Attend OECD Meeting

OW1705060292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0508 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 (KYODO)—International Trade and Industry [MITI] Minister Kozo Watanabe left for Paris on Sunday afternoon to attend a ministerial council meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] on Monday and Tuesday.

He will represent Japan at the meeting of 24 industrialized nations, along with Economic Planning Agency Chief Takeshi Noda and Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa.

Also attending the meeting will be Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, Commerce Secretary Barbara Franklin, and Michael Boskin, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, all from the United States, and Frans Andriessen, vice president of the European Community Commission.

The participants are expected to discuss ways to ensure sustainable world economic growth, the stalled Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, and technological assistance to the former Soviet republics and Eastern Europe.

MITI's Watanabe is scheduled to return to Japan on Wednesday, according to ministry officials.

Ministry Pledges $400 Million to East Europe

OW1505140492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1320 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Japan will provide 400 million dollars in aid to central and eastern Europe to promote private sector development and free market reforms, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

The aid will be extended in conjunction with "enterprise funds" set up by the United States in several eastern European countries.

Visiting U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle lauded the Japanese commitment in a press conference, calling it a "historic development" in what has been called a U.S.-Japan "global partnership."

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa told reporters there will be close liaison and coordination on the new Japanese aid scheme and the U.S. funds.

The U.S. has so far established separate "enterprise funds" in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, with a base capital of 450 million dollars. The funds are aimed at spurring entrepreneurship and accelerating privatization through provision of financing and investment.

Hanabusa said that to complement the U.S. funds, Japan will offer approximately 300 million dollars through a parallel scheme, "under appropriate conditions," which he did not spell out.

He said Czechoslovakia and Hungary would be the beneficiaries of up to 100 million dollars each, while the remaining 100 million dollars would be split among other countries in the region.

Ministry sources said Bulgaria would most probably be a recipient, and Romania is also being considered. They said the scheme would not encompass the three Baltic states, the former Soviet republics, or the former Yugoslav republics.

Poland, having benefitted from debt forgiveness, is also ineligible for the Japanese funds, though sources said it can expect well over 100 million dollars under a different scheme in the future, once it "reestablishes its credit-worthiness."

Hanabusa said Japan is also considering a 100 million dollar increase in the capital base of the Japan International Development Organization (JAIDO) for financing throughout the entire central and east European region.

He said the JAIDO capital, including 10 million dollars from the government's Organization for Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), will be used for equity investment in projects, including those in which U.S. enterprise funds have already been invested, as well as those in which there is no Japanese commercial participation.

JAIDO was established in 1989 under the auspices of the OECF and the powerful private-sector federation of economic organizations (Keidanren) to support private investment and economic stabilization in developing countries.

A Foreign Ministry official denied comments by some Japanese political observers that Japan has offered the aid to help U.S. President George Bush win favor with ethnic Slavs in the U.S. midwest ahead of the presidential election in November.

With regard to Poland's "credit-worthiness," the source said Japan is monitoring the progress of Warsaw's talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a new lending program and on implementing a pledge last year by the Paris Club of 17 creditor governments to halve the 33 billion dollars it owed them. While Japan reluctantly went along with the scheme, it opposes in principle the idea of debt forgiveness and has lauded other East European countries for pledging to repay their debts in full.

An IMF delegation left Poland Wednesday without reaching agreement on the issue.

Coalition Urges Rejecting Emperor's PRC Visit

OW1805080192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0739 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—A coalition of conservative citizens' groups petitioned Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Monday to politely reject a Chinese invitation for Emperor Akihito to visit this fall, citing concerns that China will demand an apology for the war fought half a century ago.

The group, the People's Council for Protection of Japan, is headed by composer Toshiro Mayuzumi. It also asked Miyazawa to link Emperor Akihito's visit with Beijing's improvement in human rights and scaling down of arms exports.

The visit "will also invite certain forces to make political use" of the emperor, the petition said.

A group staff member said in a telephone interview it would be inappropriate for the emperor to meet Chinese demands for an apology for World War II because he is a monarch, and as such should not be involved in political matters.

The petition said, "we have strong misgivings whether the Chinese side wants to deepen friendly ties given its recent assertion of sovereignty over the Senkaku Islands, citizens' demands for war compensation, and opposition to the Self-Defense Forces participation in the United Nations' peacekeeping operations, which amounts to interference in our domestic affairs."

The coalition asked Miyazawa to refuse the invitation until friendly relations have matured.

Unit Set Up To Organize Fair in Vladivostok

OW1505140292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1316 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Sapporo, May 15 KYODO—Six Hokkaido prefectural, municipal and town governments and 14 Hokkaido business organizations Friday inaugurated a committee here to organize a fair in Vladivostok next year.

The Hokkaido Products Fair will be held for about five days in late May next year at a 1,500-square-meter gymnasium in the center of the Russian maritime province.

Miyazawa Encourages 'Calm' in Thai Situation

OW1805135792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1347 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Monday that he hopes the situation in Thailand will calm down as soon as possible.

Miyazawa made the comment to reporters at the prime minister's official residence.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato told a regularly scheduled news conference, meanwhile, "political stability in Thailand is extremely important for the stability of Southeast Asia. We are very concerned."

"It appears that the confusion is continuing. We hope that order is quickly restored," the top government spokesman said.

Kato said it is too early to discuss how the unrest may affect Japan's official development assistance to Thailand.

A Foreign Ministry official said Japan is concerned about the Thai situation and hopes that the clampdown will come to a halt peacefully.

"The Japanese Government is not considering contacting the Thai Government to urge it to stop (the crackdown)," the official said on condition of anonymity.

Japan is Thailand's largest economic aid giver, with its official development aid (ODA) totaling 419 million dollars in 1990. This figure accounts for about three-fourths of all aid Thailand receives on a bilateral basis.

Spokesman Urges Return to Order in Thailand

OW1805082992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Japan expressed hope Monday for an early restoration of order in Thailand following reports that troops had fired on demonstrators killing at least five.

"Political stability in Thailand is extremely important for the stability of Southeast Asia. We are very concerned," Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato told a regularly scheduled news conference.

"It appears that the confusion is continuing. We hope that the order is quickly restored," the top government spokesman said.

Kato said it is too early to discuss how the unrest may affect Japan's official development assistance to Thailand.

Thai Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun imposed a state of emergency before dawn Monday after protestors demanding his resignation clashed with police.

The protestors say Suchinda, a former Army chief who led a military coup last year, should step down because he was not elected to the parliament.

Suchinda also said at the time of the election he would not assume the premiership.

Talks With DPRK End; No Major Progress Made

OW1505124692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Beijing, May 15 KYODO—Japan and North Korea ended three days of talks Friday without any major progress on Tokyo's demand to allow Japanese wives of North Koreans to return home for visits, Japanese officials said.

On the last day of the seventh round of negotiations Friday toward normalizing bilateral ties, Japan's chief negotiator Noboru Nakahira again asked North Korea to allow 20 Japanese wives to briefly return to Japan as soon as possible for a reunion with family members.

Nakahira said the matter should be handled from a humanitarian viewpoint and not be linked to the normalization talks, according to the officials who briefed reporters after Friday's session at the Japanese Embassy in Beijing.

Japan first made the demand in March last year during the third round of the normalization talks.

Nakahira also urged Pyongyang to allow a temporary visit to Japan for another 21 Japanese wives and investigate the safety of 11 more.

Yi Sam-no, chief North Korean representative, rejected any immediate visits, saying a "friendly atmosphere" should first be created in Japan.

An estimated 6,000 Japanese women went to North Korea with their husbands in the 1960s and none have been allowed to return for even brief visits.

After the talks, Yi said at a press conference his friendly atmosphere reference takes into account anti-North Korean campaigns by Japan.

Japan has demanded in the course of the normalization talks information on a Japanese woman known as Yi Un-hye in Korea, who was allegedly kidnapped by North Korean agents to train a terrorist convicted in the 1987 bombing of a South Korean airliner that killed 115 people.

North Korea has denied the woman's existence, saying the story is a joint fabrication by Japan and South Korea.

Yi said the issue of the Japanese wives will be resolved in a short period if the two countries collaborate on the matter.

He said North Korea will present the results of its probe on the safety of the 11 women in the next round of the talks.

Nakahira and Yi agreed to hold the eighth round of the negotiations in Beijing in late July, the officials said.

Kato: Payment to DPRK 'Comfort Women' Fair

OW1505113792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Japan's top government spokesman said Friday it is fair to offer payment to former World War II "comfort women" in North Korea, but not in South Korea, because both governments had the same opportunity to petition for compensation.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato made the comment one day after Foreign Ministry negotiators told their North Korean counterparts Japan is ready to accept compensation claims for women forced into prostitution for Japanese soldiers.

Asked whether the different approach was fair for the women, Kato replied, "it is fair from the point of view of handling of compensation claims."

South Korea did not seek compensation for comfort women when it settled reparation claims with Japan in 1965.

Seoul modified its position after three Korean women filed a suit against the Japanese Government last December, and in January a spokesman said the government would seek compensation from Japan and inclusion of the atrocities in history textbooks.

In the suit filed with the Tokyo district court, the three women asked for compensation of 20 million yen each and for official acknowledgement of the government's role in mobilizing some 100,000 to 200,000 women, some 80 percent of them Koreans.

Japan refused to recognize government involvement until January, shortly before Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa visited Seoul and apologized for the deeds.

Japan is expected to present the results of an investigation into Korean comfort women to Seoul by June.

Kato reiterated that Japan's survey of forced wartime prostitution is limited to the Koreas because those are the only two governments to have raised the issue.

He declined to say whether former comfort women in other countries would receive similar treatment.

Taiwan is expected to call on Japan for compensation as early as next month, a report from Taipei said earlier this week.

Also this week, a United Nations working group recommended the compensation issue be taken up by the U.N. special official on slavery.

Women and girls from China and the Philippines were also known to have been deployed to the "comfort houses" that accompanied Japanese troops as they spread across Asia.

New Textbooks Follow Tokyo Line on Self-Defense

OW1605172292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Seven of eight newly approved Japanese junior high school social studies textbooks follow the government line that Japan has the right to defend itself militarily, according to a survey released Saturday.

Publishers told the KYODO News Service survey they were following an Education Ministry instruction to reflect the government position that the Constitution allows the nation to defend itself by force.

The survey also found that textbooks are devoting more space to Japan's harsh wartime treatment of its Asian neighbors but that none of the new books mentions the practice of forcing Asian women and girls to work in front-line military brothels.

Only one textbook now in use clearly says Japan has the right of self-defense, with the rest equally emphasizing the government view and the opposition view that the country's postwar Constitution bans any use of armed might.

But in October, the Education Ministry, which by law screens textbooks and can refuse to allow them in the nation's schools, told each publisher to carry the pro-self-defense position, the survey found. Only Chukyo Shuppan Co.'s new book lacks such a reference.

"We rewrote our textbook and added the reference, as we were instructed by the ministry to add the statement recognizing Japan's right to self-defense," said an editor at one textbook publisher that had not included any such reference when originally applying for a ministry textbook screening.

The companies that include the nation's right to armed self-defense are Tokyo Shoseki Co., Shimuzu Shoin Co., Nippon Shoseki Co., Osaka Shoseki Co., Gakko Tosho Co., Teikoku Shoin Co., and Kyoiku Shuppan Co.

One new textbook says, "A sovereign state has the right to defend itself against an invading force." Another says, "Countries around the world believe an independent state naturally has the right to defend itself with armed forces."

The new textbooks are to be used for four years, starting with next April's opening of the Japanese school year.

Some constitutional scholars argue that Japan's pacifist Constitution, drafted under the eye of the allied occupation after World War II, cannot be construed to condone any military role.

The Constitution says in Article 9, "the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes."

Two of the eight new textbooks carry full-page accounts of the forced labor that the wartime Japanese military imposed on Koreans and other Asians forcibly conscripted and brought to Japan before and during the war, the survey shows.

An increasing number of paragraphs now describe arrest, imprisonment, and torture imposed by the invading Imperial Army on Asian peoples. One book states that some two million Vietnamese starved to death after the Imperial Army commandeered their rice to feed Japanese soldiers.

But just two textbooks note that the Japanese army "forcibly mobilized young Asian women for the war industry," and none mentions that the Japanese Government forced an estimated 100,000 to 200,000 Asian women and girls, mostly Koreans, to provide sex to Japanese soldiers in Asian nations under Japanese occupation.

In 1982, the Education Ministry created an international uproar when it ordered textbook publishers to replace the word "invade" with "advance" in describing the Japanese Imperial Army's moves into Asia.

Ensuing diplomatic protests forced the ministry to issue a directive to its textbook examiners, saying they "should pay necessary consideration in describing the modern history of Japan's relations with neighboring Asian nations."

SRV Official Seeks Stronger Ties With Tokyo

OW1805051992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0510 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 (KYODO)—A senior member of the Vietnamese Communist Party told Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Monday that Hanoi wishes to strengthen relations with Japan.

Hong Ha, who heads the Communist Party's Foreign Affairs Committee, also told Miyazawa his government is seeking large-scale foreign investments for infrastructure projects.

A Foreign Ministry official quoted Hong as saying that Vietnam has taken note of Japan's partnership in petroleum development, approved by Hanoi last month. However, he did not make any specific requests in the meeting, the official said.

Japan is considering resuming official development assistance for the first time since 1978, when Vietnam invaded Cambodia to oust the Khmer Rouge from power.

Miyazawa told Hong that Japan regards Vietnam as an increasingly influential nation in the Indochina region.

The prime minister welcomed progress in cooperation between Hanoi and Washington in accounting for the some 2,266 U.S. military personnel who disappeared during the Vietnam war two decades or so ago.

The United States has made action in resolving the fate of those missing in action (MIA) a condition for normalizing relations.

In a separate meeting, Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki told Hong that Vietnam would have to improve relations with Washington, an LDP official said.

Watanuki offered the LDP's assistance as a go-between, the official said.

Hong replied he expects the MIA issue to be resolved by the end of the year.

Hong arrived Sunday on a weeklong visit at the invitation of the LDP.

He is scheduled to meet with Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe and visit an automobile factory during his stay.

Hong later told Koko Sato, chairman of the LDP's decision-making Executive Council, that the political situation in Vietnam has stabilized and that Hanoi wants to build a new Vietnam with the "spiritual and economic aid of Japan."

Sato remarked that Japan would provide as much aid as it can to Vietnam, and that Japan wants to cooperate in the realization of peace and stabilization of the welfare of people throughout the world.

He cautioned, however, that the Vietnamese need to establish know-how and develop a system that will make use of foreign economic aid or there would not be any improvement in the nation's situation.

'Strictly Limited' Role in UN Operations Urged

OW1605025192 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] The so-called Ozawa Research Council of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], which has been studying measures for Japan to contribute to the international community, indicated today its policy that the participation of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] in UN operations should be strictly limited to that in legitimate UN operations. It decided that the government should not allow the SDF to join such forces as the multinational coalition army which was formed during the Gulf war.

Although the council members had agreed that, under the present Constitution, the government can allow SDF members to participate in UN operations, their opinion was divided on the question of whether or not they should be allowed to participate in such UN operations as the multinational coalition army which was formed during the Gulf war and the UN force formed during the Korean war.

Council Chairman Ichiro Ozawa indicated today the council's policy concerning this question. He said that although the multinational coalition army during the Gulf war and the UN force during the Korean war were formed within the scope of a UN objective to contribute to international security, the procedures to form the two forces and the chain of command within the forces were different from those used by legitimate UN forces. He said that in order to let the general public clearly understand the mechanism of international security, the government should allow the SDF to join only UN forces formed in accordance with the UN Charter, and should limit itself to providing only logistic support for other UN forces.

The Ozawa Research Council plans to work out a report based on the above-mentioned policy.

Rengo Agrees on Self-Defense Forces Policy

OW1605084292 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] The Japanese trade union confederation [Rengo] at a meeting of its three key officials in Atami city, Shizuoka Prefecture officially recognized the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty—with conditions attached.

On the issue of the peacekeeping operation [PKO] cooperation bills, Rengo decided its policy would be to advocate that a new organization, separate from the SDF, should be established and dispatched. It wants SDF members to join the new organization as suspended officers or on a temporary transfer.

The meeting of the three key officials, which started yesterday, focused on the issue of Japan's basic defense policy because Rengo leaders had failed to reach agreement on a common stand on the issues at previous meetings.

The meeting ended a little while ago.

As a result of this new decision, Rengo has effectively shelved any judgment on the constitutionality of the SDF. However, Rengo said it supported an independent state's right to self-defense and agreed to recognize the SDF on condition that it was an exclusively-defensive defense, under civilian control, and that other principles were also secured.

Leaders also indicated that Rengo wanted to gradually reduce the scale of the SDF.

Rengo said the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty should be maintained although the military emphasis should be reduced.

Attention has been focused on Rengo's stance on the PKO bills currently being debated by the Diet, and the union group was divided at the meeting on the use of SDF. Some members urged the dispatch of the forces while others stressed the need to establish a new organization, composed of retired SDF members, which was separate from the SDF.

Rengo eventually decided that it was desirable to set up a new organization composed of retired or transferred SDF members.

The union group also approved the following proposal made by its executive members: 1) Diet approval prior to the dispatch of the SDF should be stipulated in the PKO bills; 2) participation in the peacekeeping forces [PKF] should be frozen; and 3) the PKO bills should be reviewed after a certain period.

Rengo Chairman Yamagishi held a news conference after the meeting and said opinion was divided over how to use the SDF. He added that agreement had been reached among members to support the idea of SDF members joining the PKO as suspended officers or on a temporary transfer. However, the agreement had been reached on condition that each trade union retained the right to express its own opinion on the issue.

Yamagishi said that although Rengo had been discussing this kind of issue since the Gulf war, this meeting had been the most constructive. And although he recognized that Rengo's stance on the PKO bills was still not completely clear, he stressed the significance of the meeting because some sort of policy had been established.

As far as future moves by Rengo members of the House of Councillors were concerned, Yamagishi said that if the Social Democratic Party showed its understandng on the PKO bills and gave up its opposition, and if further revisions were made to the PKO bills, there was the possibility that Rengo would support them.

Watanuki Responds Negatively About SDF Policy

OW1705050492 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Secretary-General Watanuki held a news conference in Fukuoka today where he is making a stumping tour; he referred to the peacekeeping [PKO] cooperation bills. With regard to Rengo's policy of letting Self-Defense Forces contingents join UN PKO activities as suspended officers or on a temporary transfer, Secretary-General Watanuki indicated that the LDP feels negatively about accepting Rengo's policy.

In the news conference, Secretary-General Watanuki touched on Rengo's policy and said there will be a limitation even if attempts should be made to reach a consensus by incorporating into the bill the opinions of a political party whose basic policy is different from the

LDP's. He said that, even if Rengo's policy should be put into action, it is questionable whether Japan can really deal with international issues. In addition, he said it is uncertain whether Rengo's policy will be incorporated in the bill.

Thus, Secretary-General Watanuki indicated that it would be difficult for the LDP to accept Rengo's policy of letting SDF members join UN PKO activities as suspended officers or on a transfer.

Says Rengo Proposal Unrealistic

OW1705120992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0643 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] Fukuoka, May 17 KYODO—A ruling party leader Sunday admonished the nation's largest trade union for what he called its unrealistic proposal to allow the military to join U.N. peacekeepers only by temporarily transferring servicemembers to a new civilian organization.

Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Tamusuke Watanuki made the remark at a news conference in Fukuoka after a rally of local ruling party supporters.

He was responding to a proposal by the eight million-strong Japan Trade Union Confederation (Rengo). Rengo maintains a Diet presence of 13 House of Councillors legislators, who form the political group Rengo-Sangiin.

"Although I can understand their feeling, the feeling alone would not enable Japan to deal with the issue (of dispatching Japanese peacekeepers) realistically," Watanuki said.

Watanuki was referring to four principles the Rengo leadership presented Saturday as prerequisites to endorsing the LDP proposal to send Self-Defense Forces (SDF) overseas to join U.N. peacekeeping forces in Cambodia and other strife-torn nations.

The four principles call for subjecting peacekeeping deployments to Diet approval, transferring SDF members provisionally to a civilian organization, distancing the SDF from U.N. combat missions, and placing the participation under Diet scrutiny after a certain period.

Rengo is demanding moving SDF members to a civilian organization before they join U.N. peacekeepers, saying the Constitution bans "the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes."

Watanuki said "there are limits" in the LDP's willingness to compromise with the views of such political groups as Rengo which hold fundamentally different policies from those of the LDP.

He made the comments as the House of Councillors, nearing the end of the current regular Diet session, is to call a vote on the peacekeeping operation bill to allow the government to send the troops overseas.

Since Japan's 1945 defeat in World War II, Japanese troops have gone overseas on operational missions only once—to clear mines from the Persian Gulf last year.

"The LDP wants to enact the bill along with political parties with which it can reach an agreement, in view of (these parties') willingness to pass it after modifications," Watanuki said.

Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party, both centrist parties, have expressed readiness to pass the bill without attaching a provision to move the SDF peacekeeping troops to a nonmilitary organization.

Watanuki also called for Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, the LDP's intraparty panel on political reform, and LDP executives to reach an agreement on different proposals to whittle down the disproportionate representation of urban and rural voters in the House of Representatives.

After the Kyowa bribery scandal stirred a public outcry earlier this year, Miyazawa urged the panel and executives to reduce the representational disparity "by taking away more than four seats" from overrepresented constituencies and "adding more than four seats" to underrepresented electorates.

The reform panel, the LDP Political Reform Headquarters, responded to the premier's call positively but LDP executives, led by Watanuki and Yoshiro Mori, chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council, have remained reluctant so far.

Mori said at Sunday's Fukuoka meeting that the LDP does not have to scramble to reduce the representational disparity and needs only to cut the disparity to around two to one "by the year 2000."

The supreme court has ruled that a representational disparity of more than two to one is unconstitutional and breaches the constitutional guarantee of equality under the law.

Mori said, however, "as the government is to conduct national censuses in 1995 and 2000, we should gradually bring the representational disparity to near two to one" after the censuses are completed.

Yamagishi: LDP Should Allow Opposition Cabinet

OW1805083592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—The leader of Japan's largest labor organization said Monday the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) should hand power to the opposition if it cannot form a cabinet after the House of Councillors election in July.

Akira Yamagishi, president of the eight million-strong Japanese Trade Union Confederation (Rengo), made the remark during a lecture to about 120 political, economic and press leaders at a Tokyo hotel.

"Opposition parties, excluding the Japanese Communist Party (JCP), should administer a minority government even for a short period of time if the LDP cannot form a single-party cabinet," he said.

Yamagishi said administration experience would spark "bold party reform" by Japan's largest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party (SDP).

It would also open the way for a solid political system based on two large political parties and for regular changes of governments, he said.

Since its founding in November 1989, Rengo has encouraged a merger of the SDP and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP).

Yamagishi said the LDP may seek a grand coalition among the LDP, SDP, DSP, Komeito and Rengo Sangiin if the ruling conservative party and two centrist opposition parties—Komeito and the DSP—fail to gain a majority in the 252-seat House of Councillors in the July election.

Komeito is the country's No. 2 opposition party, while Rengo Sangiin is a minor party in the second chamber.

Rengo Sangiin, a group under Rengo's influence, will not participate in such a coalition if the SDP rejects it, he said.

Regarding Rengo's election strategy, Yamagishi said the union confederation will put up about 23 candidates in the upper house election.

Yamagishi referred to a plan by former Kumamoto Governor Morihiro Hosokawa to form a new party, saying, "we have not yet decided whether or not to extend cooperation to it in the forthcoming upper house election."

Hosokawa announced a plan on May 7 to set up a new party, tentatively called the Liberal Social Alliance, and vowed to distance his party from Japan's money politics.

Michio Watanabe on Yen Redenomination, DPRK

OW1705024292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0219 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 (KYODO)—Japan may redenominate the yen from the current 130 yen to the U.S. dollar to 1.30 yen "perhaps in three years," Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe predicted in an interview published Sunday.

"Japan is an advanced industrial nation and an economic superpower," he said in the interview with the weekly Sunday MAINICHI MAGAZINE. "Why should we have to fork out 130 yen to purchase 1 dollar?"

Watanabe, a former finance minister, said that after the redenomination at the current exchange rate of 130 yen to the dollar happens, the yen's appreciation in the future would make 1 yen worth 1 dollar.

"This would make our conversions much easier to understand. After all, the yen is in the process of becoming a key international currency," said Watanabe who also has served as trade and agriculture ministers.

A potential successor to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazwa in the not distant future, Watanabe cautioned, "This (redenomination) will not be implemented right away. Perhaps in three years."

In the interview, Watanabe predicted that normalization of relations with North Korea will precede the resolution of the dispute with Russia over control of four islands known as the northern territories.

"The key to solving the North Korean problem is North Korea's pledge not to develop nuclear weapons and not to carry out aggressive or terrorist acts," he said.

While North Korean President Kim Il-song is "the strongest representative" in his country, Russian President Boris Yeltsin is not, Watanabe said.

"There are also the Congress of People's Deputies and his political rivals," he said. "He might inwardly agree with our approach (toward the territorial issue) but he may be prohibited from making his views known right away, and from implementing them.

"Even if they accept the legitimacy of our claims on the return of the northern territories, they wouldn't say so," Watanabe said.

Increase in Corporate Bankruptcies Reported

OW1805045692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 (KYODO)—Corporate insolvencies in April jumped 33.1 percent in number from the year before to 1,111 cases, while the amount of liabilities involved totaled 766 billion yen, the highest figure for any month yet this year, Teikoku Data Bank reported Monday.

It was the third consecutive month for the number of bankruptcies to top 1,000 cases and the 19th straight month of increase on a year-on-year basis, the private credit research agency said.

But the amount of debt was 10.4 percent lower than in the same month last year, the agency said.

Compared with March, the number of insolvencies dipped 2.0 percent, but liabilities gained 14.1 percent.

There were nine bankruptcies with debts of 10 billion yen or more, 13 with 5 billion yen and above, and 90 with liabilities of 1 billion yen or more.

The biggest bankruptcy in April was that of the Koshin Group of speculators, led by Mitsuhiro Kotani, which went bust with liabilities amounting to 130.2 billion yen.

Teikoku Data Bank said that despite the cutting of the official discount rate and easing of lending regulations to real estate concerns, insolvencies among real estate companies remained at high levels, gaining about 40 percent from a year before to 95 cases in April. Their debts totaled 418.2 billion yen.

Bankruptcies increased broadly in other sectors as well. Those in the construction industry moved up 27.4 percent, in manufacturing 42.0 percent, in the wholesale sector 15.3 percent, in the retail sector 30.7 percent, in communications 66.7 percent, and in services 49.4 percent, the agency said.

The number of companies going bankrupt due to shortage of labor came to 43 in April, making it the 17th consecutive month for the figure to top 40 cases.

Urban Land Prices Said Continuing To Fall

OW1505142792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1330 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Japanese land prices continued to fall in large cities in the first quarter of this year, the National Land Agency reported Friday.

The short-term survey on land prices, introduced at the beginning of the year, covered 804 residential and commercial sites across Japan with the aim of recording the fluctuation in land prices more quickly.

In the Greater Tokyo area, land prices declined by 3 percent or more at almost all surveyed locations in Tokyo and Chiba Prefecture. Saitama and Kanagawa Prefectures showed price drops of 1-3 percent or more.

Prices fell by a large margin in Tokyo's 23 wards, the report said.

There were also price drops at all surveyed sites in Osaka, Kyoto, and Hyogo Prefectures, especially in the city of Kyoto. Nara Prefecture also has falls of 3 percent or larger.

In the Greater Nagoya area, the price dropped by 3 percent or more at almost all surveyed locations, with the biggest margin of decline seen in the city itself.

There were also falls of 1-3 percent or larger in Sapporo and Fukuoka, while prices in Sendai and Hiroshima remained static, the report said.

Of 291 sites surveyed in the three largest urban areas, none showed price increases, 20 locations stayed the same, 88 declined 1-3 percent, and the value of 183 plots fell by more than 3 percent.

Survey Supports Government Move From Tokyo

OW1505113192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—More than 70 percent of residents in the Tokyo metropolitan area favor the relocation of government functions outside the city, the National Land Agency said in a survey released Friday.

In the survey, 73.7 percent of responding residents favored relocation within 10 to 20 years and 26.1 percent opposed the idea.

The agency conducted the survey in March on 2,050 residents in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, and Saitama Prefectures, including government employees, with 839 people, or about 40.9 percent, responding.

The respondents, mostly in their 40s, include directors of government ministries and agencies, managers and assistant managers of major private companies, entertainers, scholars, owners of small and medium-sized firms, and housewives.

Among the pollees, 83.7 percent of the directors of various ministries favored the relocation.

Observers said the survey results disproved criticism that opposition by government officials themselves makes it difficult to move the capital.

The survey said 81.0 percent of managers and assistant managers of major companies and 80.0 percent of entertainers and scholars were in favor of the relocation.

Housewives supporting a move reached only 50 percent, the lowest number in the survey.

The agency said the survey reflected deepened understanding about relocating the government, agency officials said.

The officials cited the results of similar opinion polls conducted last year by business organizations and newspapers, in which around 50 percent favored relocation.

In the agency's survey, residents supporting relocation said it would help solve problems in Tokyo and improve the political and administrative systems.

Those against said it would not do Tokyo any good and waste taxes.

If the capital is relocated, most respondents said they expect Tokyo to become even more of a center of international finance and business.

They said they hoped the area left vacant after relocation could be used for a park or a center for international exchange and culture, and not for business or residential purposes.

Diet Members Urged Not To Attend Earth Summit

OW1705121492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0728 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—A powerful politician, arguing politics is more important than environmental protection, has urged two up-and-coming politicians not to attend the Earth Summit in Brazil in June, sources within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) said Sunday.

The sources said Seiroku Kajiyama, chairman of the LDP's influential Diet Affairs Committee, has criticized former Environment Agency chief Kazuo Aichi and Masayoshi Takemura, head of the Environment Panel, for trying to leave Japan at a crucial time in the Diet.

Kajiyama believes the trip would be irresponsible for Takemura, secretary general of the LDP Political Reform Headquarters, when the ruling party faces delicate talks with the opposition camp on political reform, the sources said.

The sources said Aichi caught Kajiyama's ire in April when he skipped a Diet session to help a meeting of eminent persons on the environment, allegedly giving a false reason for being absent from the Diet.

Kajiyama warned Takemura and Aichi to pick "the environment or the Diet," according to the sources. The two men have been working closely with former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on the Earth Summit.

Takeshita, a man of compromises, has advised the two not to accompany him to Brazil and risk their futures, the sources said.

The sources said Takemura has decided not to go, but Aichi is still resisting and is considering persuading Kajiyama to let him attend the Rio de Janeiro meeting.

North Korea

Hans Blix Press Conference Remarks Reported

SK1705234292 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, who had visited our country, held a news conference in Beijing on 16 May attended by various countries' newspaper and radio reporters.

Director general Blix talked about his visit to our country. He said he toured an atomic power testing station in Yongbyon District, a 50,000-kw atomic power station under construction, the Taechon atomic power station, uranium ore plants in Pakchon and Pyongsan, the Atomic Research Institute, and the Atomic Energy Research Institute at Kim Il-song University. After pointing out that our country is developing peaceful nuclear power for economic and social development, he said that the DPRK is promoting its own nuclear power development plan for using its natural uranium and graphite based on the principle of self-reliance. He said that, because the DPRK now depends upon hydroelectric and thermal power stations for power, construction of atomic power stations are necessary.

He noted that our country approved the Nuclear Safeguards Accord signed with the IAEA and submitted an initial report on the total stock of nuclear materials and the list of nuclear facilities to the IAEA on 4 May. He added that the IAEA nuclear safeguards inspection team will inspect DPRK nuclear facilities in a few weeks.

He said: The DPRK declared that all nuclear development will be used for peaceful purposes and that it will thoroughly respect and implement the Nuclear Safeguards Accord. The IAEA inspection members will tour the sites noted in the documents submitted to the IAEA.

After answering reporters' questions, he said that he could see that the DPRK is promoting a nuclear development plan to be used for peaceful purposes.

Joint Nuclear Control Committee Holds Meeting

SK1505155992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Panmunjom May 15 (KCNA)—The first contact between members of the North-South Nuclear Control Joint Committee was held behind closed doors in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom on May 15.

Present from each side were three members of the North-South Nuclear Control Joint Committee and suite members.

After the contact, a member of our side gave a news briefing.

According to him, our side clarified first of all its stand toward the rules of inspection to verify the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and elaborated on the differences which were manifested in the title and composition as well as the content on the basis of analysis and examination of the draft rules of inspection put forward by both sides.

Pointing out that the draft rules of inspection produced by the South side were very loose in composition and were inconsistent with "Agreement on the Formation and Operation of the North-South Nuclear Control Joint Committee" and the specific conditions of our country, our side proposed to enter into the discussion of the content after discussing the title of the rules of inspection and their composition on the basis of the North's fair and reasonable draft rules.

At today's contact, our side urged the South side to present a draft agreement and, if it could not to do so for some reasons, enter into the arrangement of the text on the basis of the draft agreement put forward by our side.

The South side, however, impudently insisted on discussing only the rules of inspection, denying even the promise of the sides at the fourth meeting of the Nuclear Control Joint Committee to discuss and adopt the rules of inspection and an agreement in package.

To clinch the debate on the rules of inspection quickly on the understanding that the rules of inspection and agreement should be discussed in package, our side repeatedly urged the South side to enter into the discussion of each paragraph of the content after defining the titles of the rules of inspection and the articles and the composition before anything else. The South side, however, obstinately insisted that the content must be discussed first, ignoring the sincere efforts of our side, thus creating one artificial obstacle after another. So, no progress was made in the contact.

Making it clear that the South side had recognised the need to define first the title of the rules of inspection and composition, our side strongly urged the South side again to come out to the next contact with a draft agreement so that the discussion of the rules of inspection and agreement could be concluded.

It was agreed to have the second contact of members on May 20.

Delegation Head Briefs Reporters on Japan Talks

SK1505222892 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1523 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Beijing May 15 (KCNA)—The seventh DPRK-Japan intergovernmental full-dress talks for the normalization of diplomatic relations closed here today.

At the end of the talks head of the DPRK government delegation Yi Sam-no, vice-minister-level ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, briefed reporters on the talks at the DPRK Embassy in Beijing.

According to him, a discussion of the fourth item on the agenda took place at the session today.

The Korean side stressed first that there is no change in its stand to rapidly solve the problem of home visits by Japanese wives residing in Korea from the humanitarian point of view. The Japanese side should not merely expect us to show any "sincerity" unilaterally, not making substantial efforts for its solution, it urged.

Noting that while lending a deaf ear to our repeated demand for the solution of the "comfort girls for the army," a humanitarian question, the Japanese side proposed to realize home visits by Japanese wives at an early date, our side said the Japanese side must instead settle the "comfort girls" issue as early as possible and thereby create an atmosphere favorable to home visits.

Touching upon the legal status of Korean residents in Japan, our side demanded a halt to interference with the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). The Japanese police authorities' continued hostility against Chongnyon cannot be construed otherwise than an act of encroachment upon the authority of our nation, it remarked.

Our side also urged the Japanese Government to quickly rectify the compulsory system of permanent carrying of "foreigners registration card" and the criminal penalty system on violations of the "registration act," saying the systems greatly affect the guarantee of human rights for Koreans in Japan.

At the same time, it demanded that the Japanese authorities recognize the admission of Korean school graduates to Japanese national and public universities and their qualifications for an examination and make due compensations to all the Japan-resident Korean victims of forcible drafting and to their bereaved families.

In concluding, the head of the DPRK Government delegation assessed the 7th full-dress talks as one which provided possibilities that the DPRK-Japan talks would make progress if the sides pool their efforts in the future. By and large, the talks ended up with many problems unresolved, but the sides came to know more clearly about conflicting and common points in the course of discussing the agenda items frankly and earnestly, he said.

At the talks, the two sides agreed to hold the 8th full-dress talks in Beijing before the end of July.

Japan's Comments on Nuclear Issue Called 'Excuse'

SK1605054092 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0527 GMT 16 May 92

["Why Don't They Stop Finding Fault?"—KCNA headline] txt

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—The Japanese prime minister said Japan could not "rest assured" with the DPRK even after the nuclear inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the chairman of the Joint Staff Council of Japan drivelled that one could not be "optimistic" about the DPRK's acceptance of nuclear inspection. And the head of the Japanese side's delegation to the talks for normalization of DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations said the results of IAEA's inspection of the DPRK were "insufficient to dissipate apprehensions for the development of nuclear weapons" as demanded by Japan.

A news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today notes that by continuously raising a hue and cry over the DPRK's "development of nuclear weapons" the Japanese authorities seek to use it as a "precondition" in delaying the DPRK-Japan talks on the one hand and, on the other, as an excuse for justifying their nuclear arming.

The nuclear inspection of us is not a matter to be discussed at the DPRK-Japan talks, the news analyst says, and goes on:

It is ridiculous of Japan which is rapidly emerging as the very source of dangerous nuclear threat in Northeast Asia to take issue with others, while herself stockpiling more plutonium than necessary and possessing large-scale nuclear reprocessing plants.

The nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula is a matter that should be solved between us and the IAEA and between the North and the South of Korea. Japan must not obtrusively poke her nose into the nuclear inspection problem but stand by and see the process of its settlement.

Japanese authorities, arguing about the form of inspection we should undergo, cast suspicion even on the inspection by the IAEA and ignore its authority, functions and dignity. Their rash outbursts are unpardonable.

Unconditional Inspection of U.S. Bases Urged

SK1605112592 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 16 May 92

["False Propaganda To Lay Down Smokescreen Around U.S. Nuclear Arsenals and Bases"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—The spokesman of the South side to the inter-Korean high-level talks who is "special assistant to the prime minister" of South Korea told a reporter of the Japanese YOMIURI SHIMBUN on May 13 that North Korea has "completed" nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities, the newspaper reported.

It is quite clear why the South Korean authorities let an "official figure" spread such a false rumour all of a sudden.

As is known, they have been trying hard to escape a total inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and bases in South Korea at all costs, despite our just claim.

Contending that inspection of all the U.S. nuclear bases in South Korea is a burning issue which brooks no further delay at the present moment when the question of nuclear inspection of us by the International Atomic Energy Agency is being solved smoothly, public opinion at home and abroad is strongly demanding the South Korean authorities to accept it.

Some false propaganda that might divert elsewhere the attention of the world people was needed for the South Korean authorities to extricate themselves out of the blind alley they have been driven to. Hence, they invented the false propaganda that something has been "completed" somewhere.

If the South Korean authorities want to dispel the strong suspicions of people about No Tae-u's "declaration on the absence of nuclear weapons," they must unconditionally accept a total inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and bases in South Korea.

U.S. Called 'Stumbling Block' to Reunification

SK1705040192 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 14 May 92

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "It Is Natural To Direct a Spearhead at the United States"]

[Text] Struggles against the U.S.imperialists have been waged recently. On 13 May university students who belong to the Seoul District Federation of the General Student Council [Sochongnyon], waged a bold struggle to denounce the United States for intervening in Korea's affairs.

Six university students, including Kim Hang-chun of Hanyang University, who belong to the Sochongnyon came to Kimpo Airport to deliver a letter to Kanter, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs, who was visiting South Korea. In the letter the students urged the United States to stop intervening in Korea's affairs. It also said that the United States should not support the Democratic Liberal Party and should immediately compensate the Korean compatriots for damages caused in the Los Angeles incidents.

On 11 May the National Alliance for Democracy and National Reunification proposed to the U.S. ambassador to South Korea the holding of an open debate. The organization wanted to debate the implementation of the North-South agreement; withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea; concluding a peace treaty; compensation for the Korean compatriots for damages in the Los Angeles incident; and U.S. involvement in Kim Ku's assassination.

It is natural that South Korean youth, students, and people should rise up in the struggle against the United States.

As everyone knows, the North-South agreement and the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization, which the North and the South adopted and have recently validated, reconfirmed the three principles of the national reunification declared in the 4 July Joint Statement, in accordance with the entire fellow countrymen's desire for the peaceful reunification of the divided country. In addition, the North-South agreement and the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization are a sacred vow to resolve the issue of peace and reunification of the country with independent and sovereign national forces.

Because the North-South documents of agreement embody the principle of national independence, an independent stance should be firmly maintained in implementing them. To this end, the foreign forces' domination and intervention should be excluded.

Even though public opinions supporting the adoption of the North-South agreements forced the U.S. imperialists to welcome them, they do not favor them and are thus creating a stumbling block to implementing them.

Hardly had the adoption and validation of the North-South agreement been proclaimed when the heads of the U.S. military and political circles spread rumors of a nuclear threat from the North. Using these rumors as a pretext, they put the plan to withdraw the U.S. Forces occupying South Korea on hold. They pressed the South Korean authorities hard, saying that the adoption of the agreement was hasty.

High-ranking White House officials hurriedly flew to South Korea and openly expressed their dissatisfaction. They directed the South Korean authorities to postpone the implementation of the agreement, saying that, even though the agreement had been adopted, unless the issue of nuclear weapons was resolved, cooperation with the North was not desirable.

At the meeting to proclaim the validation of the North-South agreement, the South Korean authorities said that they will sincerely implement the North-South agreement. However, hardly had they left the meeting when they changed their attitude and raised hurdles to implementing the North-South agreement, using an unreasonable pretext, clearly because of their masters' pressure.

This is why the South Korean youth, students, and people are waging a struggle against the government. They are rising up to struggle against the United States, calling on the U.S. Embassy to hold an open debate on implementation of the North-South agreement and on withdrawal of the U.S. Forces.

As for the enormous damages to Korean compatriots caused by the black riot in Los Angeles, the U.S. Government authorities looked on with folded arms. Rather, they directed the rioters' violence toward our compatriots. The U.S. authorities' prevention of damage to whites and their diversion of violence to other races cannot be tolerated. Thus, it is right to call for compensation.

The U.S. imperialists' behind-the-scenes manipulation and orders caused Mr. Kim Ku's assassination. An Tu-hui, who assassinated Mr. Kim Ku, confessed: A lieutenant colonel of the U.S. Forces occupying South Korea ordered him to assassinate Kim Ku, saying that Kim Ku was a cancer who objected to reunifying national opinions and that many communists gathered around him.

All of these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists have objected to national reunification and inflicted misfortune and suffering on the South Korean people and the entire fellow countrymen. This is why the South Korean youth, students, and people have directed the spearhead of struggle against the United States and have vigorously struggled to withdraw the U.S. imperialists' aggression forces from South Korea.

Now that the North and the South have adopted and validated the North-South agreement reconfirming the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity—and we have entered the stage of implementing the North-South agreement, there is no pretext and reason for the United States to occupy Soout Korea.

In accordance with the trend toward independence, the U.S. imperialists should stop dominating and intervening in South Korea and get out at once, as the South Korean people demand.

If the U.S. imperialists do not accept the just demand and try to remain in South Korea, they will meet a more violent resistance by the people.

Editorial Marks Kwangju Uprising Anniversary

SK1805051292 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0000 GMT 18 May 92

[NODONG SINMUN 18 May editorial: "The Aspirations of the Heroic Kwangju Uprisers Should Be Realized"]

[Text] Today we mark the 12th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju people's uprising. Recalling the May resistance 12 years ago, our people pay high tribute to the martyrs of resistance who fought bravely against the oppressors and relive their immortal exploits.

The heroic Kwangju popular uprising occurred when the U.S. imperialists and the Yusin remnants, their stooges, declared martial law on 17 May 1980 for all of South Korea and waged an all-out fascist offensive against the patriotic democratic forces. The Kwangju students and citizens involved in the uprising on 18 May chanted, "End the martial law. Abolish the Yusin system. Chon Tu- hwan step down. Yankee go home." Attacking the puppet police stations and ordnance stores and arming themselves with the weapons they took from there, they fought bravely against the desperate martial law troops.

The resistance continued for 10 days as the uprisers occupied the provincial government building and other puppet government organizations and seized the city. The blaze of the struggle spread to 17 cities and counties in the province and to another province.

The Kwangju popular uprising was the anti-imperialist and antifascist resistance for justice, opposing the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who attempted to revive the Yusin fascist system, and for independence, democracy, and reunification. It was a mass armed uprising in which all the citizens—students, workers, peasants, intellectuals, petty businessmen, religionists, and entrepreneurs—waged a death-defying resistance against the oppressors' fascist violence.

The U.S. imperialists and military fascist elements, frightened by the uprisers' fierce advance, dispatched some 70,000 puppet army troops, including the notorious airborne special forces, tanks, armored personnel carriers, heavy guns, and even planes and missiles and barbarously murdered some 5,000 people and wounded some 14,000 people participating in the resistance. Truly, the Kwangju massacre, which the military fascist clique committed under the direction of the U.S. imperialists, was the most vicious barbarity of butchering the nation in its cruelty and beastliness hitherto unknown in history.

The Kwangju popular uprising was frustrated by the oppressors' savage armed suppression, but it gave our fellow countrymen a great national pride. As the greatest and most vehement mass uprising unprecedented in scale and stubbornness in the modern history of the people in the Orient, the uprising greatly encouraged the struggle of the world's oppressed people for national independence and sovereignty.

The Kwangju popular uprising taught a valuable lesson: For the South Korean people to repel the oppressors' desperate armed suppression and achieve ultimate victory, they should above all wage a daring anti-U.S. struggle for independence to end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea and wage a vigorous pan-South Korean joint struggle under an organized, unified, and coordinated command with the people of all strata and among regions.

The uprising made the South Korean people realize that the United States is not a protector or a friend but a vicious strangler of democracy and civil rights and a vicious aggressor. Thus, the people turned the spearhead of their struggle against the U.S. imperialists, thereby opening a new stage in South Korea in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

For the past 12 years the South Korean students and people have waged a daring struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, holding up the slogan of anti-U.S. struggle for independence. While doing so, they waged the June popular resistance and overthrew Chon Tu-hwan's Fifth Republic regime. However, even after the Yusin dictatorship and the Fifth Republic dictatorship disappeared, no change occurred in the South Korean people's plight, and the Kwangju uprisers' aspirations have not been realized. This is totally attributable to the U.S. imperialists' occupation policy toward South Korea and their vicious colonial rule.

The United States, finding itself unable to repress the South Korean people's intensifying anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle with the fascist suppression by bayonets, put up the deceptive 29 June democratization commitment and surmounted the crisis by placing a new dictator in power, thereby maintaining the colonial fascist rule. The United States continues aggression and war maneuvers, implementing a vicious military fascist rule to hold South Korea forever as a colonial and military base and persistently blocks peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Recently, the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South and the joint declaration on the denuclearization on the Korean peninsula have been adopted and effectuated. This is an historic event and a new landmark for the peace and peaceful reunification of the country. It is a great turning point enabling the North and the South to join strength and open the way to peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The North and the South should faithfully implement the North-South agreement and accelerate the reunification of the country based on the three principles of fatherland reunification in conformity with the aspirations of the entire nation and the expectations of the world's people.

Under the condition where the North and the South agreed to join strength and solve the problem of peace and unification of the country independently, the United States should abandon the policy of occupying South Korea and should not interfere in the Korean question. However, the United States does not intend to withdraw its aggression troops and lethal weapons from South Korea even today. Rather, without abandoning the policy of strength against our republic, it is aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula, conducting daily war maneuvers for northward invasion in South Korea and its surrounding area.

In particular, the United States, which had pushed for a forcible and unilateral nuclear inspection in the northern half of the republic, is now nakedly scheming to put pressure on us under the pretext of nuclear threat or delaying inspections, although the North-South joint declaration on the denuclearizaiton of the Korean peninsula is in effect. In essence, this is a criminal move to perpetuate its occupation of South Korea and keep it as a nuclear base.

The United States should take its aggressive and interfering hands off South Korea and withdraw its aggression forces and military bases from South Korea without delay. It should abandon its anachronistic way of thinking: settling the Korean question based on power. This is an old viewpoint, the legacy of the Cold War.

In order to fulfill the desire the Kwangju uprisers tried to realize with blood 12 years ago, it is imperative for U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and end the accursed colonial rule there.

The South Korean people should wage the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle more powerfully to frustrate and check the U.S. colonial domination over South Korea and its interventionist maneuvers and to have U.S. troops withdrawn and U.S. nuclear bases removed.

In order to take the precious step toward an independent and peaceful reunification of the country following the effectuation of the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on the denuclearization, it is imperative for the South Korean authorities to relinquish their dependence on outside forces and their anticommunist confrontational policy and move in the direction of promoting great national unity.

The South Korean authorities, however, have continued their reckless war exercises against us with U.S. troops, instead of abandoning the evil, outdated, toadyist habit of depending on and following the United States, while begging for an indefinite occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops.

Even after announcing that they would discontinue the Team Spirit joint military exercise, the South Korean authorities conduct various kinds of provocative war exercises in the sky, on the ground, and at sea in South Korea with a vast number of U.S. troops, while shipping weapons of mass destruction and modern military equipment into South Korea.

Not only do the South Korean authorities keep in place such evil antireunification laws as the National Security Law that label the fellow countrymen as enemies, but they also have not freed those who visited the North for reunification and keep suppressing the youth and students bent on reunifying the country on the strength of national reconciliation and unity.

Such an act by the South Korean authorities runs completely counter to the North-South agreement and national aspirations for reunification.

Since the North and South agreed to blaze the trail leading to peace in the nation and its reunification on the strength of reconciliation and unity, the South Korean authorities should not try to depend on outside forces any longer or allow outside forces to interfere in the internal affairs of our country. Instead, they should make efforts to realize disarmament between the North and South, to have U.S. troops withdrawn and their military bases in South Korea removed, and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone in response to our active peace effort.

At the same time, they should take down all manner of ideological and institutional barriers obstructive to national unity and effect changes in policy to introduce a new form of politics that aspires for a broader scope of great national unity and for patriotism.

We will sincerely implement the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization in a way that corresponds to the expectation of all the people in the country and the people of the world and by thoroughly implementing our party's reasonable reunification lines and policy on North-South dialogue, while making every effort possible to consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula and to realize reunification before the decade of the nineties is out.

All Korean compatriots in the North and South and abroad should stand firmly on the principle of independence, peace, and great national unity; firmly unite with each other based on patriotism and the spirit of national independence; frustrate the maneuvers of the splittists within and without who avoid or stand in the way of implementing the North-South agreement through joint efforts and struggle; and open a decisive phase for realizing reunification before the end of the nineties.

The people in the northern half of the republic now face the honorable task of accelerating the great socialist construction more vigorously and hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

All the party members and working people should glorify socialism of our own style with a view toward realizing the desire of the brave warriors of Kwangju who took part in the resistance throughout the southern half, effecting a new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction and realizing reunification before the end of the nineties by rallying firmly around the party and leader.

Only victory and glory is in store for our people who are tirelessly advancing along the single-track road to socialism in the singlehearted unity under the leadership of a great leader [suryong] and a great party.

Let us all vigorously struggle, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, for national reunification and for the consummation of the chuche cause under the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

South Korea

Yi Sang-ok on DPRK's Nuclear Capabilities

*SK1605025092 Seoul YONHAP in English
0233 GMT 16 May 92*

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea will seek firm measures against North Korea's suspected nuclear reprocessing capabilities based on the results of next month's inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said Saturday.

"Recent reports by people who talked to North Korean officials about their nuclear capabilities are raising serious concerns and suspicion regarding Pyongyang's reprocessing abilities," Yi told a news conference.

"We will wait until the IAEA conducts an ad hoc inspection on North Korea late this month, or early next month, to get more detailed and formal information. The government will prepare appropriate measures based on the inspection's results," he said.

Yi's remarks come after series of reports quoting North Korean officials as referring to nuclear reprocessing "experiments" that successfully extracted plutonium.

A team from the United States Carnegie Endowment was told about the experiment. Yi Sam-no, North Korea's chief delegate to the Pyongyang-Tokyo diplomatic normalization talks this week, confirmed the Carnegie report to the Japanese delegates.

The IAEA statement on director-general Hans Blix's trip to Pyongyang further confirms those reports.

"The ability to reprocess spent fuel is being developed and tested, according to the DPRK North Korea, in order to recover uranium and to obtain plutonium for eventual use in a breeder reactor, which is still in an early phase of study, or for use in future mixed oxide (MOX) fuel," the IAEA said.

A team of IAEA inspectors is expected to go to Pyongyang late this month and report the results of the trip at the Board of Governors' meeting opening June 15.

If North Korea is operating reprocessing facilities, it is in clear violation of the inter-Korean agreement for a nuclear-free Korean peninsula, which pledges both sides to abandon such installations, Yi said.

"We hope that the inspection will accurately reveal the truths about the reports," the foreign minister said.

On the recent visit to Seoul of U.S. Under Secretary of State Arnold Kanter, Yi said South Korea and the United States agreed on separate negotiations in the near future to jointly deter North Korean missile sales.

"The primary emphasis now is on North Korea's nuclear problem, but we agreed to address the missile issue in separate talks in the future," Yi said.

Blix Remarks on DPRK Nuclear Capacity Reported

SK1605110292 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1000 GMT 16 Mar 92

[Yang Hwi-pu report from Beijing—live or recorded]

[Text] Upon arriving in Beijing after visiting North Korea, Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], said that he confirmed that North Korea has the capacity for nuclear reprocessing and is now testing this capability. Correspondent Yang Hwi-pu reports from Beijing:

[Yang] At today's news conference, IAEA director general Hans Blix said that he had visited the so-called radiation chemistry laboratory in Yongbyon, which has been considered to be a nuclear reprocessing facility and which reportedly has extracted plutonium. Director general Blix said that during his visit to that place, no work was being carried out and the place was empty. He added that the building under construction was very large, 180 meters long and several stories high. He added that when this building is completed and furnished with equipment, the so-called radiation chemistry laboratory will no doubt become a nuclear reprocessing plant.

Director general Hans Blix said that during the meetings North Korea's atomic energy officials had promised that they would open up any site if asked. He added that an inspection team will visit North Korea in a few weeks to inspect nuclear facilities.

Director general Hans Blix also said he visited the nuclear development center in Yongbyon; a five-megawatt experimental atomic reactor, a 50-megawatt atomic reactor, and a 200-megawatt atomic reactor in Taechon under construction; uranium ore dressing plants in Pakchon and Pyongsan; and Kim Il-song University.

He met with Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the North Korean Administration Council; Choe Hak-kun, atomic energy industry minister; and other officials. He was in North Korea for six days, 11-16 May, at North Korea's invitation, accompanied by special aides.

North, South Liaison Offices Opened

SK1805065392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0627 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—Inter-Korean relations took on a more substantial form Monday as South and North Korea launched liaison offices and three joint commissions as agreed on at their seventh high-level talks in Seoul May 5-7.

The liaison offices will go into operation Tuesday, but the three joint commissions, which respectively deal with military affairs, economic cooperation, and sociocultural exchanges, are expected to go into full swing in the latter half of September, after the two sides sign auxiliary accords.

South Korea's liaison office was opened at Freedom House in the southern section of the truce village of Panmunjom, while North Korea's was installed at Panmungak Pavilion in the northern section.

Being the first official channels of dialogue between the two Koreas located in the same compound, the offices are hoped to play a significant role as a bridge between the two sides.

They will serve not only as a channel for close consultations and contacts, but also as institutions supporting human and material exchanges between the two sides, South Korean officials say.

Each liaison office will have a director, a vice director and liaison officials. The officials may consult on matters of mutual concern by directly meeting each other or by using hotlines in their offices.

The directors will meet occasionally, alternating between their offices. The two offices will mutually guarantee the safety of each other's officials when they visit the other side and will allow them to carry whatever is deemed necessary.

The liaison offices will be open from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. on weekdays and from 9 A.M. to noon on Saturdays. The two offices may rearrange the opening hours and days on agreement. On Sundays and other public holidays, the offices will be closed.

They are likely to take over most of the work of the Red Cross liaison offices in the truce village, South Korean officials say.

The Red Cross liaison offices were established on Sept. 22, 1971, in accordance with an agreement at the first preliminary meeting for the inter-Korean Red Cross talks.

The Red Cross offices have been crucial channels for contact between the two Koreas. Last year alone, letters were exchanged on eight occasions through the offices and liaison officials met 41 times.

The two offices had 631 telephone contacts and supported inter-Korean conferences 48 times. Since they installed hotlines in August 1972, they have sent telephone messages to each other as many as 956 times.

South Korean officials say the Red Cross liaison offices will remain in operation, although much of their work will be done by the new liaison offices.

The just-opened liaison offices will be gradually expanded in the days ahead, as the two sides agreed to do, when the need for it arises, the officials say.

For instance, they may be furnished with rooms for contacts and reunions, and for exchange of mail, and telephone exchange booths.

As for the joint commissions, the two sides have exposed differences on the content of the auxiliary accords necessary for their operation, the officials say.

South Korea wants the auxiliary accord for military joint commission to call first for military confidence building and then for arms control, but North Korea argues for arms control first.

When it comes to the accords for economic and sociocultural exchanges, South Korea calls for broad exchanges including travel and telecommunications cooperation, while North Korea's main concern is economic cooperation.

South Korean officials say the joint commissions will be able to go into full force after the eighth high-level talks, opening in Pyongyang Sept. 15.

At the seventh high-level talks, the two sides agreed to sign the auxiliary accord on nonaggression by Sept. 1 and the accord on exchanges and cooperation by Sept. 5.

"The two sides have so far observed the schedule agreed at the seventh high-level talks and we believe they will do so in the coming days. Effectuation procedures will take some time after the signing of the accords, but the joint commissions will go into operation in late September," one official said.

Revisions in North Korean Constitution Examined

SK1605084392 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 15 May 92 p 1

[Text] A government office said on 14 May that North Korea seems to have changed its socialist constitution a great deal in a bid to recognize partial private ownership and introduce an incentive system aimed at boosting productivity and economic opening.

The government office said that North Korea drastically revised its constitution at the third session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly on 9 April, adding to Clause 20 defining "Ownership by Cooperative Bodies" in Chapter 2 on "Economy" a paragraph on the recognition and protection of private ownership. In addition, another paragraph has been added to Clause 20 to introduce an incentive system to let individual workers in unit enterprises share the profits.

At the same time, the constitutional amendment is said to have strengthened protection of produce from individuals' kitchen gardens, which has so far been recognized as private property, and let the individuals keep the profits earned on the black market, which is widely popular among North Korean residents.

The constitution is also said to have added a paragraph on joint ventures patterned on the Chinese constitution to protect foreign businesses and other forms of economic organizations, as well individuals' economic rights and interests. With the words "Planned Economy" in Clause 31 changed to "Planned Economy Under Guidance," it is highly likely that North Korea will introduce the principle of a partial market economy.

The government office said that with the words in Clause 33 that has declared a total abolition of taxes also changed to "taxes may be paid depending on circumstances," North Korea seems to have revived a tax system.

Besides such changes in segments dealing with economic affairs, North Korea is reported to have broadened the freedom of religion, though in form only, by expunging the "freedom of antireligion propaganda" in Clause 54 that deals with basic human rights.

An expression that says "socialism of our own style" has been added to clauses dealing with political and ideological affairs. In order to create a legal precedent for Kim Chong-il's prerogatives of supreme command over military affairs, North Korea revised Clause 93 dealing with the president's prerogative of supreme command to transfer the prerogative from the Central People's Committee to the Defense Committee, which has been detached from the former.

Inter-Korean Commodity Trade Favoring North

*SK1805090592 Seoul YONHAP in English
0814 GMT 18 May 92*

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—Commodity trade between South and North Korea increasingly favors North Korea, according to the April analysis of South-North commodity exchanges, made public Monday.

The total value of commodities traded by the two sides in the first four months of the year was 65,269,000 dollars on an approval basis, up 12 percent over the same period last year.

South Korean purchases from the North during January-April amounted to 58,903,000 dollars, up 28 percent, while shipments to the North were counted at 6,366,000 dollars, down 49 percent.

In April, 16,781,000 dollars of goods were traded. All were North Korean products bought by the South and included 4,760 tons of zinc ingots (6,094,000 dollars), 116,000 tons of cement (6,012,000 dollars) and fatigues (817,000 dollars).

Yi Chong-chan Withdraws From DLP Race

*SK1705080992 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network
in Korean 0700 GMT 17 May 92*

[Text] Yi Chong-chan, a candidate for the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] presidential nomination, officially declared he would no longer compete for the nomination.

Yi Chong-chan said in a news conference held this afternoon that during the campaign, he had been subjected to unimaginable outside pressure. The party's Elections Management Committee, not to mention Candidate Kim Yong-sam's presidential nomination committee damaged the deputies' will of free choice, thus Yi decided not to run. He maintained that the party's national convention for choosing a presidential candidate is invalid.

Yi Chong-chan stressed that if the party's national convention is forcibly held, he will expose the competition's actual deceit with the support of party members, as well as the people.

Yi Chong-chan held that although his fight has ended, he confirmed the aspirations of fellow countrymen for new politics in the new era.

Asked by reporters if he would run for the presidential election later this year, Yi Chong-chan said that there are many things to consider. Thus, he did not rule out the possibility of his candidacy.

'Tough Measures' Against Yi Planned

*SK1805014492 Seoul YONHAP in English
0120 GMT 18 May 92*

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] has decided to take a stern action against Yi Chong-chan for dropping out of the race for the party's presidential nomination over the weekend.

An angry President No Tae-u convened an urgent meeting of party executives at Chongwadae Sunday night and decided to take tough measures against Yi for hurting the party with his refusal to complete the race.

It wasn't immediately known what action would be taken against Yi, but informed sources say he could be either expelled or urged to quit the party.

With the DLP national convention only two days away, Yi announced Sunday that he would not take part in the election for the presidential candidate nomination, which he claimed was a "rigged" free election staged through behind-the-scenes maneuvering.

"I will no longer linger around the sham election," Yi declared, dealing a crushing blow to the DLP's hopes to hold "the first ever free election" by a ruling party to select a presidential candidate.

Nevertheless, the party was reported to have decided to go ahead and hold the scheduled election with both Kim Yong-sam and Yi Chong-chan on the ballot at the national convention Tuesday.

With the decision, party leaders sent out word to the delegates, especially Yi's supporters, to make sure they attend Tuesday's convention and cast their votes regardless of the development, party sources said.

Yi bowed out of the election against DLP Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam at the convention despite last-minute, desperate efforts by President No and other DLP leaders to persuade him to stay in contention. No summoned Yi to Chongwadae and held long one-on-one talks late Saturday night.

At a press conference Sunday, Yi said he had to declare the scheduled election "null and void" as it was being prepared "unfairly" and vowed to continue his "struggle" against the party.

If the worst came to the worst, Yi indicated, he would run for president as an independent.

Yi also threatened that if the party went ahead and held the convention and election despite his protest, he would show up before all the delegates to expose the "fabrication" and tell the truth.

Yi's decision to reject the election with only two days remaining before the national convention for unjustifiable reasons was an anti-party action, presidential spokesman Kim Hak-chun said.

Ruling party leaders had agreed therefore that stern measures should be taken against Yi, Kim added.

Asked to elaborate on "the stern measures," Kim said there had not been any detailed discussion on possible party action against the four-term representative from Seoul.

No, as president of the party, felt a deep sense of responsibility to the people and history of this country, he said. As for action against Yi, the president believed that the party should act in accordance with its Charter, the spokesman added.

The meeting was attended by Kim Yong-sam, Co-chairmen Kim Chong- pil and Pak Tae-chun, Secretary General Yi Chon-ku, Yi Won-kyong, chairman of the party's central election management committee, Speaker of the National Assembly Pak Chun-kyu, Chief of the Presidential Secretariat Chong Hae-chang and No's four other senior aides.

DLP Attempting To Minimize Effects

SK1805093392 Seoul YONHAP in English
0700 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) tried its best Monday to minimize the adverse effects of the refusal by Yi Chong-chan to take part in the election of a presidential nominee at the national party convention Tuesday.

The party would conduct a vote at the convention as scheduled since Yi hadn't formally submitted his resignation from the nomination race, DLP secretary general Yi Chun-ku said.

Yi, a four-term representative from Seoul, dealt a crushing blow to the ruling party when he announced Sunday that he was dropping out of the race against Kim Yong-sam because his rival and, indeed, the party leadership were waging an "unfair and illegal campaign" for the election, whose outcome was already "rigged" behind his back.

President No Tae-u summoned Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the party Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-chun, speaker of the national assembly Pak Chun-kyu and top party officials and senior presidential aides Sunday night and decided to take stern action against Yi, who had refused to budge despite last-ditch efforts by roh to keep him in the race.

But with the national convention less than 24 hours away, the DLP decided to go ahead as scheduled and elect Kim with Yi's name still on the ballot.

The party will take disciplinary action against Yi for "behavior detrimental to the party" after the convention.

DLP hopes for a "harmonious and festive" convention and for victory in the presidential election in December were shattered when Yi and his supporters vowed to carry on their "struggle" nevertheless.

Asked if the DLP was going to expel Yi or urge him to leave the party, the secretary general said it was premature to define Yi's refusal to run in the election as an action harmful to the party.

"Since candidate Yi decided not to take part in the election for reasons still unclear, the party will take action after an investigation," Yi Chun-ku said.

Meanwhile, the so-called committee to have Kim Yong-sam elected president convened Monday morning and its members pledged to do their best to stage "a festive national convention" that is attended by all party delegates.

Earlier, worried party leaders sent out word to delegates, especially supporters of Yi Chong-chan, to make sure they all attend the convention regardless of the latest developments.

The committee, chaired by Kim Chong-pil and attended by top Kim Yong-sam supporters, including former Secretary General Kim Yun-hwan and Kwon Ik-hyon, also discussed plans to minimize the conflict and friction between the Kim and Yi camps through talks with Yi Chong-chan's campaign committee, led by co-chairman Pak Tae-chun.

Kim Chong-pil was to appeal to Pak to urge all Yi supporters to attend the convention by pointing out that if the party split over this election issue, it might not be able to recover to win the presidential election in December.

At the same time, the Kim camp, believing that it has to win the nomination by an overwhelming number of votes, was to hold a huge rally Monday afternoon at Olympic Youth Hotel in Seoul attended by delegates, including those who had been supporting or leaning toward Yi Chong-chan.

Yi, meanwhile, held a meeting of 500 delegates and supporters at a downtown Seoul hotel to explain the circumstances leading up to his decision to reject the election. He told them he would continue his "struggle" for clean and refreshing politics.

Claiming that it was the Kim camp, not his camp, that took actions detrimental to the party by waging an illegal election campaign, Yi assured his followers that he would fight any move to expel him from the party.

However, Yi was also studying the possibility of running for president as an independent after solidifying his support within the party, informed sources said.

Chong Chu-yong Interviewed on UNP Nomination

SK1605091092 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 May 92 p 3

[Interview with Chong Chu-yong, president of the Unification National Party, by unidentified reporters, on 15 May—place not given]

[Text] [Reporter] How do you feel about your nomination as candidate?

[Chong Chu-yong] Misgiving that unexpected accidents have been a strain. I feel like we have held the convention in the enemy's camp. When university students were demonstrating at our party headquarters, I wondered if the convention could be held without any trouble.

[Reporter] You used to have a reputation for being self-righteous because of the strong driving force you showed when you operated Hyundai. Do you think this kind of policy still applies in the age of democracy?

[Chong] As an expert in management, I deliberated on business affairs as much as I could when I was running Hyundai so that I could manage it successfully. In political activities I now have experts on education, defense, the media, and various other fields. I will listen to those experts.

[Reporter] Do you think it is possible to increase the per capita income to $20,000 within five years?

[Chong] Yes. All we have to do is promote circumstances in which businesses can carry on their business well. At a time when most other countries are operating with the low interest rate policy to help businesses, our companies have suffered from high interest rates. The present price level is attributed to high interest rates. Small and medium enterprises should be vitalized, and business conglomerates should be specialized.

[Reporter] It seems definite that Democratic Liberal Party Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam will be nominated as candidate for the presidential election. There is a rumor that you will align yourself with Executive Chairman Kim around November.

[Chong] As a fighter, he has his value. However, today is an era when we need new politics.

[Reporter] Which do you think is more advantageous to you, a three-candidate competition or a four-candidate one?

[Chong] It makes no difference.

[Reporter] Do you think that upon your nomination as a presidential candidate, those who have opposed your bid for presidency will no longer press you to give up your political ambition?

[Chong] I do not know. I will see to it that the ruling power reflects the people's opinions, expressed in the general elections, in politics.

[Reporter] What is your plan for campaigning in regional areas?

[Chong] I plan to hold festive inaugural meetings of the party chapters in cities and provinces to spread the people's support for the Unification National Party.

Says Kim Yong-sam 'Has No Political Brain'

SK1605095892 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 May 92 p 4

[From the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] Upon his nomination as presidential candidate at the 15 May Unification National Party congress, party President Chong Chu-yong directly attacked Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party, by calling him a "person who has no political brain." This gives the impression that the presidential election had started in earnest.

Speaking to reporters after the party congress, President Chong Chu-yong said: "Executive Chairman Kim is honest and is not greedy for money. However, he has no political brain." He also fiercely attacked Executive Chairman Kim by saying: "For a person like him to run for the presidency is meaningless. The era of fighters has gone."

During the past general elections, President Chong strongly attacked President No Tae-u and Democratic Party President Kim Tae-chung but did not say anything about Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam. Therefore, the 15 May reference to Executive Chairman Kim is unusual. Yi Pyong-kyu, President Chong's chief secretary, said: "Because he was nominated as candidate, his attack on Executive Chairman Kim is natural. He will attack Executive Chairman Kim more strongly over time."

Chong Chu-yong's Life Story Recounted

SK1705010192 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 May 92 p 3

[Article by reporter Yi Ko-san: "Story of Chong Chu-yong, From Physical Laborer to Presidential Candidate"]

[Text] From a runaway boy to presidential candidate—this is a brief personal history of Chong Chu-yong, who became the Unification National Party [UNP] presidential candidate on 15 May.

After completing his primary school education, he ran away from home four times during a four-year period after reaching 15 and worked as a physical laborer in construction sites and a delivery boy in a rice store. He then founded the Hyundai Construction Company and later became chairman and honorary chairman of Hyundai business group. He became a politician and representative of the third political party. He is now challenging for the presidency.

Thus, party Chairman Chong breathlessly climbed the "stairs of life" successfully for the past 60 years, finally reaching the presidential candidacy. He is now an old man of 78 years. He was born in an ordinary farmer's family as the first son of five boys and one girl in Songjon Myon, Tongchon County in Kangwon Province, which is now in North Korea.

His pen name, "Asan," is the name of his hometown. He did not want to become a small farmer and ran away from home when he was 15 years old. After going through various vicissitudes, he finally got a job as a delivery boy at a rice store when he was 19, thus familiarizing himself with business.

He then established an automobile repair shop with money earned as rice dealer and made a large sum of money. However, his shop was snatched by the Japanese in 1943 through a business reorganization order. In 1946, after national liberation, he founded Hyundai Automobile Industry Company, using the name Hyundai for the first time, and thus resumed business. Realizing the enormous interest in construction projects, he founded a construction company called "Hyungdai Civil Engineering and Construction Company," and succeeded in construction projects ordered by the U.S. forces in Korea. After that, his business kept flourishing, being prompted by President Pak Chong-hui's economic development policy. As a result, the Hyundai Group was formed in 1968, and he became chairman of the group. Following this, construction projects in the Middle East and work of Hyundai Heavy Industry Company and Hyundai Motor Company were carried out very successfully one after another. Thus, the group grew to be the largest business group in the nation.

"70 Percent of My Judgment Is Correct"

His business style is to "powerfully push ahead" based on a strong driving force. He stated that his own correct judgment served as a basis for success. He recalls that "when I made 100 judgments, 70 of them hit the target."

As a representative example, he points to the Hyundai Heavy Industry Company's construction of the Ulsan Shipbuilding Yard in 1972.

However, he has been criticized for his excessive self-righteous stubbornness, which can be said to be a general disposition of those who have made their fortune with their own efforts.

It was learned that his family and close associates, who were politely opposed to his participation in politics, have been helplessly dragged in by him because they were unable to disobey his orders. Thus, some people assess him as a politician unfit for "the era of democratization." Furthermore, a number of people raised doubts about the credibility of his remarks made both at private and official events after his turning into a politician.

However, concerning his "dictatorship," he said, "never once was a bill approved by votes during the 10 years when I held the position of chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries [FKI]." He said thus he attaches great importance to ways to induce an agreement.

He stated that his political interest began to "sprout" when he saw the soldiers without any economic knowledge forcibly integrating and abolishing enterprises in the early stages of the Fifth Republic. According to him, President No Tae-u, in particular, implemented economic policies without going through the course of discussion and agreement with financial figures. As a result, his ill feelings have accumulated and have led him to make a decision on politics. He added that he began to collect money for his political activities since that time. The guess that the amount of money is approximately 500 billion won is the most convincing.

"His Favorite Song, 'The Elapsing Time'"

According to him, his personal property amounts to about 3 trillion won. His house in Chongundong was built in 1955. It is a two-storied Western-style house on land 200 pyong wide [1 pyong = 3.954 square yards]. He maintains his health by going to bed at 2200 and getting up at 0300 without fail. His love affairs often give rise to scandals.

In the early morning, he reads all the newspapers. He still maintains the practice of walking to his office in the Hyundai Headquarters from his house. He does not smoke. But he was a heavy drinker when he was young. His wife, Pyon Chung-sok, is 71 years old, to whom he married through a matchmaker when he was 22. She is now hospitalized for treatment of an illness.

He had eight sons and one daughter. He lost the eldest son, Mong-pil, and the fourth son, Mong-u, due to accident and so on.

He is very stern with his children. His sons and daughter must come to his house every morning and have breakfast with their father.

He is 175 centimeters tall and weighs 77 kilograms. His blood type is "O". His favorite song is "The Elapsing Time." The book which most impressed him is "The Soil" written by Yi Kwang-su. He has no religion.

He is such a miser as to wear shoes until they are worn out. The sports he likes are swimming and golf. His family precepts are: Diligence, frugality, and affection.

He received honorary doctoral degrees from six universities, including George Washington University in the United States and Yonsei University. He considers the chairmanship of the Committee for the Inducement of the Olympics and presidency of the FKI, to which he was reelected five times, as the most valuable positions he ever held.

Conglomerates Fear Dismantlement by Government

SK1705045892 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 May 92 p 8

[By staff reporter Sa Tong-sok]

[Text] Korean businesses, particularly big business groups or chaebol, have recently been nervous about unconfirmed reports that the government is mapping out a package of "revolutionary" steps designed to limit their power and alleviate economic concentration.

The chaebol, the powerful family-run conglomerates which dominate the Korean economy, appear more uneasy about a speculation that the government will seek in the long run to dismantle them under the so-called New Industrial Policy.

But economic planners at the Economic Planning Board and other ministries flatly deny that they are working out a new anti-chaebol policy, saying the latest row has been triggered by the press, which tends to inflate stories groundlessly.

The economic planners say the government is just working to put into action measures designed to ease the concentration of chaebol's economic power in the run-up to the 21st century.

They say the measures are already contained in the seventh five-year socio-economic development plan covering 1992-96 announced late last year.

Despite the government's repeated denial, however, rumors are convincingly circulating that the Korea Development Institute, the state-financed economic think tank, is working on a new industrial policy clandestinely.

As a matter of fact, many academics as well as economic planners agree to the need to formulate a new industrial framework conforming to the changing situation in the Korean economy.

Critics say the chaebol—engaged in everything from cars to food, oil to high fashion, microchips to sugar—have been expanding into too many diverse fields so far.

As a result, the financial structure of their affiliates have worsened and their competitive power falls far short of that of the world's top enterprises.

Because most chaebol-affiliated companies are managed collectively as a "fleet," individual companies lack flexibility and creativity.

At the same time, founding family members own an excessive percentage of equity share in companies, a trend running contrary to the government's policy to disperse corporate ownership.

According to statistics released by the Economic Planning Board, founding family members at the nation's 30 largest business groups held about 47 percent of the total equity share as of April last year.

But despite talks of the need to curb chaebol's power, the government won't push for anti-chaebol policy publicly under the name of the "New Industrial Policy" and instead will carry out these steps within the boundary of the current five-year socio-economic development plan, analysts say.

Indeed the five-year plan contains a host of measures that seem to be enough to stimulate the dispersal of chaebol ownership and lead Korea's march from a low-wage, low-quality producer to an advanced industrial nation in the 1990s.

To begin with, the government will seek to reduce chaebol's ownership holdings while trying to encourage chaebol-affiliated companies to go public during the duration of the plan.

Only 28.9 percent or 161 companies affiliated with the 30 largest groups were opened to public as of April last year, according to the EPB.

Another major policy in the plan is to lead financial institutions to expand their equity holdings in chaebol-affiliated companies to stimulate the dispersal of ownership.

It has been learned that the government is considering converting loans extended to companies by financial institutions into an equity share. The government, however, denies the fact.

The government also plans to reduce cross debt payment guarantees among affiliates on a gradual basis, a main axis of chaebol's corporate grouping to date. Another major policy highlighted in the plan is to make it easier for marginally profitable companies to be closed in order to prevent scarce credit from flowing into these insolvent companies.

While it's true that the anti-chaebol policy won't be implemented in a public manner by the government, analysts say there would certainly be a stream of undercurrents limiting the concentration of economic power.

But the future direction of government economic policy concerning chaebol will depend in large part on the political landscape which no one dares to predict. Particularly, the emergence of Chong Chu-yong, a former business tycoon and currently a presidential nominee of the opposition Unification National Party, will add weight to government's chaebol policy in one form or another.

Energy Use Exceeding Government Forecasts

SK1805032792 Seoul YONHAP in English
0247 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—The government's forecasts of energy needs were considerably off the mark in the first few months of the year, raising concern about the effectiveness of its energy policy programs.

In February, the energy and resources ministry predicted oil consumption would rise 18.6 percent in 1992, but it jumped 29.7 percent in the first quarter.

The ministry said gasoline consumption would rise 20.2 percent, but it soared 35 percent in the first three months.

Crude oil imports did not increase 24.1 percent over 1991 as forecast, but soared 39.6 percent in the first four months of this year.

The ministry prediction that LNG consumption would rise 26.4 percent is wildly removed from an actual increase of 34 percent in the first quarter.

Environmental Crimes Increase 83 Percent in 1992

SK1705044692 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 17 May 92 p 3

[Text] There has been a renewed wave of environmental violations mostly due to industrial companies taking advantage of possible government laxity in inspections with 1992 being an election year.

Statistics at the General Prosecutor's Office showed yesterday that there was a whopping increase of 83 percent in environmental crimes during the first four months of this year over the corresponding period of last year.

As compared to 3,093 persons cited for violating environmental regulations, 5,722 were reprimanded during the cited period, prosecutors said.

"The main reason for the hefty increase in environmental violations is that companies are thinking that authorities are loosening their crackdowns mainly due to the upcoming presidential elections," one prosecutor noted.

Of them, 71 persons were placed under formal arrest, 454 companies told to properly operate their waste treatment facilities and 156 others ordered to suspended their manufacturing activities.

Among the 71 under arrest is Kim Seng-chi, plant manager of the Hanguk Glass Co.'s facility in Yoido, central Seoul, who was charged with illegally incinerating large quantities of industrial waste without due authorization, the prosecutors said.

Earlier in the year, the Environment Ministry vowed to step up environmental inspections on industrial companies to ensure that related facilities are being properly managed and operated.

"There was concern that firms will take advantage of the lax atmosphere created by the campaigning and staging of general and presidential elections to violate environmental regulations.

Another related factor was that the responsibility for conducting the inspections were to be transferred to local authorities which could create a vacuum in the transitional period," environment officials said.

In view of the latest development, the prosecutors vowed to work in cooperation with the ministry to keep a close watch on illegal activities by industrial companies.

They said 56 districts, including the Nam-tong industrial complex in Inchon, east of Seoul, will be designated for special surveillance before the end of next month.

Special task forces will be established at all provincial prosecution offices to lead the crackdown on industrial firms insisting on violating environmental regulations, they added.

Russian Official Arrives for Technology Meeting

SK1805072392 Seoul YONHAP in English
0712 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—South Korean Science and Technology Minister Kim Chin-hyon met Monday with Arkadiy Volskiy, president of the Industrialists and Entrepreneurs Union of Russia, and they discussed matters of mutual concern such as ways to promote bilateral relations in science fields.

Volskiy is here for talks in advance of the second Korea-Russo science and technology ministers meeting, slated for June 15-19, according to the ministry.

During his stay until Friday, Volskiy is scheduled to meet a number of business leaders and visit industrial complexes, the ministry said.

Burma

Dissident Leader Doubtful About Regime Reforms

BK1705073692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0723 GMT 17 May 92

[By Jim Hatton]

[Text] Bangkok, May 17 (AFP)—Nobel laureate Aung San Suu Kyi is not convinced Burma's ruling junta has begun genuine reforms but is willing to give the military government the benefit of the doubt, her British husband said here Sunday.

Michael Aris, talking to reporters after visiting his wife in Rangoon for two weeks, said she is determined to remain in Burma until she is freed from house arrest and has never held negotiations with the junta on voluntary exile abroad.

"In nearly three years she has never left her own home," Aris said.

She is seen only by a "young girl who takes care of her and a single military intelligence officer," he said.

Aris read a statement to reporters on condition that he not be asked questions afterwards. After speaking for about 15 minutes, he left saying he had to return to Harvard University in the United States where he is a visiting professor.

Burma's government in recent weeks has made several moves to improve its image. These include freeing more than 100 political prisoners, agreeing to take back more than 100,000 Moslems who fled into neighboring Bangladesh, reportedly to escape persecution, and allowing Aris to visit his wife for the first time in over two years.

"She is keeping an open mind on these recent developments," Aris said. "She is not yet convinced they are the start of genuine reforms but she is prepared to give the authorities the benefit of the doubt."

He said his 46-year-old wife "has never set any terms or conditions for her departure from Burma" and going into exile as has been reported. "She has not even discussed the matter. It is not negotiable."

"From day one (when she was placed under house arrest in July 1989) she resolved to stay and see things through to the end, come what may," Aris said.

Her health "seems good but she is not particularly robust. More important are her spirits, which remain indomitable.

"But in the days that we spent together she repeatedly pointed out to me that others have suffered much more than she has, so she does not want to complain."

"Her's is an austere and disciplined life," Aris said. "She reads and studies a great deal—politics, philosophy, religion of course, and works of literature of all kinds. She says her prayers every day as usual. And she has sewn with her own hands new curtains for the whole house. She listens to the radio."

He said she has had to sell some furniture to raise money to live on—but not her piano, as has been reported.

Her neighbors no longer hear her play the piano because some of its strings broke and some of the keys stuck, Aris said.

Aung San Suu Kyi, who has come to symbolize the opposition to Burma's military government, was awarded the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize.

Aris announced she has decided to use the more than one million U.S. dollars she will receive for the Nobel and any other prize money she may be awarded to establish a Burma trust for health and education. He did not elaborate.

Aris also said he had conveyed to his wife an invitation by the organizers of this year's Olympic Games to give a speech when the Olympic torch arrives in Barcelona from Greece. He said she already has begun writing the speech, which will be delivered on her behalf by Alexander, the eldest of their two teenage sons.

Aris also denied news reports that he had been told by Burmese authorities not to speak to reporters.

"I have never been gagged by the authorities in Burma under any kind of threat of being denied future access to my wife," he said. "I chose of my own free will not to say anything on my way into Burma and to say nothing on the way out until today, simply for fear of saying the wrong thing."

"I wish I could have spent more time with her, but life is very complicated," Aris said. But "very firm arrangements have been made for our two sons to visit their mother shortly. And depending on the situation, we all hope to be able to a make further, regular visits in the future."

Muslims Join Dissidents To Fight for Democracy

BK1605022692 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 May 92 p A3

[Text] Mae Sot—Four anti-Rangoon Muslim groups have joined Burma's biggest dissident alliance and vowed to unite in their fight against the Burmese junta for the restoration of democracy.

The Muslim groups, based on the Burmese-Bangladeshi border, are identified as Central Rohingya Jammatul Ulama, Ittehadul Mujahiddial, Rohingya Islamic Liberation Organization, and Arakan Rohingya Islamic Front. They are also united into a military alliance.

The participation of the four groups thus expands the composition and network of the Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB), an umbrella of 20 ethnic, student, monk and exiled Burmese groups. The Alliance is active along the Thai-Burmese border and has its base at the Karen headquarters of Manerplaw.

Tin Maung That, a spokesman for the All Burma Muslim Liberation Front based on Burma's eastern border, said the groups had sent their representatives to meet with DAB leaders and the Alliance had officially accepted the participation of the four Islamic organizations on May 5.

He said the DAB considered the Burmese junta's announced ceasefire with the Karen as a case of "deception to the world, without sincerity on resolving the national problems" and thus decided to continue to fight for democracy.

The junta, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), if truly sincere in trying to end the political crisis, should first release prominent opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi from house arrest and U Tin U, who is suffering from high blood pressure, from the infamous Insein Jail in Rangoon, he added.

Tin Maung That criticized the bilateral agreement between Rangoon and Dhaka on the repatriation of over 250,000 Burmese Muslim refugees from Bangladesh.

He said the refugees did not want to return home at this time because they were afraid of being arrested and tortured. He said the repatriation of the refugees should be assisted and closely monitored by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), otherwise, history would likely repeat itself. In 1978 Burmese Muslim refugees were sent back home, without international guarantees of safety, where they continued to be abused by the government.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Formation of NAM, G-77 Joint Committee Welcomed

BK1505122492 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 15 May 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] Malaysia has expressed its firm support for the formation of a joint committee within members of the 103-nation Nonaligned Movement or NAM and the Group of 77 developing countries.

The proposal is under discussion at the current two-day ministerial meeting of NAM Coordinating Bureau being attended by foreign ministers or their representatives in Bali, Indonesia. The meeting is to suggest reforms in the movement's operational methodology to be presented at the NAM's head of governments meeting in Jakarta later this year.

Malaysia's support for the joint committee proposal is based on the belief that it will be beneficial in facilitating developing nations to take a common stand on political and economic issues at the U.N. The proposal will, in all likelihood, receive unanimous support at Bali. It is a realistic proposal because NAM members, many of whom are also in the G-77, constitute roughly two thirds of the world population. With the end of the cold war, East-West tension has given way to North-South confrontation. First, there is an urgent necessity for NAM to forge closer relations among third world nations in such related bodies as G-77, as well as specialized U.N agencies like the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD.

NAM is a unique collection of countries in different stages of development and practice different systems of governments. Set up in 1961 at the height of the cold war, it was intended to be a rallying point to the east and west. Now it has a different role. It has the potential to be a powerful force to bridge the ever widening economic gap between north and south. Working together with G-77, NAM will be able to cut down on overlapping efforts. The two bodies can establish (?world) agencies within them to focus on particular areas—world politics, trade and economic issues, and social adjustments, to name a few.

President Suharto's call at the opening of the ministerial meeting that NAM should engage in a realistic reordering of its priorities is timely and should be given careful consideration. The fundamental interest of member states should be safeguarded and pursued with vigor. The majority need to strive for a new international order with [words indistinct] existence, democratization, and self development prevails. There should be greater south-south cooperation so that the developing nations will in turn be self-reliant without being overly dependent on the developed North.

In spite of views exposed to be contrary by certain quarters, NAM still has substantial control in world affairs, and is in a position to change the international economic environment. NAM, together with G-77, can galvanize the south countries into a coercive force with certainty of purpose and action. The most significant results are its policies and programs, which are what is needed to enable the third world to grapple with the new international political and economic agenda within the framework of the United Nations.

Deputy Premier Meets Egyptian, Polish Ministers

BK1505103892 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0726 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 15 (BERNAMA)—Islamic countries should be exemplary in their behavior so as to strengthen unity among them, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba said Friday.

In his talks with Egypt's Endowment and Islamic Affairs Minister Dr. Mohamad Ali Mahgoub, he also said efforts should be made to enhance unity among Islamic countries.

Dr. Mahgoub, who arrived here on Tuesday, earlier handed over a message from President Mubarak to Ghafar.

Ghafar said recent events in some Islamic countries had brought a bad image on Islam and this could weaken the Islamic community.

He said if Muslims and non-Muslims in Malaysia could work together in harmony, he did not see why Muslims and Muslims could not do that.

According to Ghafar's press secretary, Dr. Alias Mohamed, Egypt was offering more scholarships to Malaysian students to further their studies in Egypt.

President Mubarak, in his message, among other things expressed the hope that relations between Malaysia and Egypt could be further strengthened.

The president also suggested the establishment of a Muslim united front to help work towards world peace and to strengthen the position of Islam.

Earlier, Ghafar received Poland's Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Adam Glapinski. Glapinski arrived here on Wednesday for a four-day visit.

Singapore

Lee Kuan Yew's Advice to U.S. on Asia Viewed

BK1505112092 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 14 May 92 p 28

[Editorial: "Let Asia Be Asia"]

[Text] Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew's advice to the United States about not pushing China too hard on democracy and human rights touches a wider issue. While skewed temporarily by the Tiananmen incident, the politics of reformist China is part of what may be called an evolving East Asian political economy. The economy is, by and large, capitalist but the polity is not, as in the West, liberal democratic. To many Westerners, this is a contradiction, and a passing one. Capitalism and liberal democracy were intertwined in the development of modern Europe, a process which was later transplanted to North America. Modernising Asia, many Westerners think, cannot escape the inevitable convergence of capitalism and democracy.

This is a rather deterministic view. It is undeniable that the growth of individual liberty in the West freed the entrepreneurial spirit that had slumbered under feudalism. However, it does not follow that particular liberties and the particular political systems founded on them must accompany capitalism at all times and in all places. Moreover, the very liberties that once underpinned the rise of the West have degenerated into alienated individualism and parochial interest-group politics, corroding its greatness with innumerable economic and social problems. Watching these ills, which are not accidental but intrinsic to the Western system, East Asians become more conscious of the mercies of their own social organization. What is being attempted in East Asia today is therefore a communitarian model—or models, given the region's immense diversity—in which capitalism co-exists with a strong society that is consensual and a strong state that is stable, responsive to popular needs, and acknowledges the goal of good government, but is not necessarily liberal democratic. How this model will develop and at what cost are legitimate questions: What is improper is to say that East Asia cannot have a model of its own, there being eventually a single universal pattern of economic and political development for all countries.

Following from this, it would be unfortunate if the West were to view the East Asian political economy as a threat to its power, much as communism was seen till recently. As already mentioned, East Asia is largely capitalist. Successful capitalism demands greater international integration, not less; and integration breeds interdependence, which detracts from the ability of any one system to threaten another. In any case, no matter how impressively competitive the East Asian economies are, the economic and military predominance of North America and Europe—and the diversity of Asia—makes negligible the possibility of East Asia physically contesting the West's claims to global supremacy. Rather, other cultures would be free to see how the East Asia political economy develops, and draw from it the lessons they want to.

Indeed, it is the opposite scenario that is dangerous for global stability. Would the West allow the multilateral trade regime to collapse as a way of aborting the rise of a competing ideology in Asia? Will "democracy", selectively and insidiously applied, become a code for destabilisation that destroys Asian societies from within, leaving them individually and collectively powerless against Western hegemony? All this is by no means inconceivable, given the way Western trade and political disputes with East Asia take on subtle, and not so subtle, cultural hues. In the face of Western opposition, the Asian model would still continue, but its progress would be slower. And a weaker East Asia would not remove the weaknesses of Western political economy. In transitional times such as these, the stakes for the West and Asia may appear smaller than what they were when the two were united against communism. In reality, however, ideological competition of a new kind may be replacing the older one. The relationship should remain open, friendly, and fair.

Ties With Malaysia, Proposed 2d Causeway Viewed

BK1605011592 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 15 May 92 p 34

[Editorial: "Keeping It in Perspective"]

[Text] Wiser counsel appears to be prevailing over Malaysia-Singapore relations. Last week, Malaysian

Finance Minister Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim reminded his colleague, Information Minister Datuk Mohamed Rahmat, that the Cabinet had already approved the proposed second Causeway between the two countries. In fact, feasibility studies on the M$1.6-billion (S$1.04-billion) bridge to link Tuas in Singapore with Gelang Patah in West Johor have already begun. Datuk Mohamed had surprisingly called for its review. Puzzled, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed asked the Information Minister for an explanation. The minister has since declared his full support for the project. This episode is but the latest hiccup in relations between the two neighbours. Of late, the Malaysian press, which does not seem too bothered with accuracy, has been accusing Singapore of a variety of sins. These include an alleged "ban" on Malaysian vehicles, "intrusions" into Malaysian airspace by the Republic of Singapore Air Force and shifting immigration and Customs clearance facilities of the Malaysian railway from Tanjong Pagar to Woodlands without consulting Kuala Lumpur.

What is encouraging about this latest episode is Kuala Lumpur's reaction to it. It shows that it is helpful, when dealing with Singapore-Malaysia relations, to take into account that disputes that arise may be viewed very differently at various levels. Politicians like Datuk Mohamed, whose constituents were not happy over the possibility of being dislocated because of the second Causeway, would view matters differently from the state and federal governments. So far as the latter is concerned, it appreciates that the second link would benefit both countries. This is what must be constantly borne in mind: that there are greater areas of mutually beneficial agreement than contentious disagreement between Malaysia and Singapore. Examples of the interdependence come easily to mind. A causeway joins the two countries, as will the proposed second link. The Republic is Malaysia's largest trading partner. A growth triangle links the economies of Johor and Singapore. Some 1,200 Singapore companies have set up plants in Johor. Gas is piped from Terengganu and water from Johor to Singapore.

Such interdependence will inevitably give rise to disputes from time to time. Actions in one country may give rise to unintended unhappiness in the other. What is important is that such disagreements should not be blown out of proportion. This is a real risk as Singapore is now a mature nation. Consequently, citizens may feel a greater need to respond to unfounded charges against the Republic. Singaporeans who in the past would have kept silent have not done so over the recent allegations. Notably, it was not just Government Members of Parliament who stood up against the charges but also ordinary citizens. It is neither possible nor desirable to suppress such nationalistic sentiments. It is a factor that opinion-makers in both countries should take note of.

Of course, a nation is expected to put its interests first in all matters. But in the case of Singapore and Malaysia, their mutual interest lies precisely in working together instead of against each other. Their societies are different culturally, ethnically and politically. However, their strategic interests—economic and security—are intertwined as they rely so much on each other. So it is not sentiment for a shared past that binds these two countries, bilaterally or within the larger framework of ASEAN, but rather, and as it should be, the recognition that collectively, they can achieve so much more for their people. In a world where size matters, it makes sense for smaller countries to act thus. It is this broader perspective of Singapore-Malaysia relations that gives confidence that the present unhappiness is but a passing bad patch in a strong relationship.

SRV To Protect Assets of Foreign Investors

BK1605131692 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 15 May 92 p 48

[By Wong Leong Mein]

[Text] Vietnam has made much headway in removing many obstacles to investment and it is committed to protecting the assets of foreign investors, the country's visiting Senior Minister reassured Singapore businessmen yesterday.

Mr Dau Ngoc Xuan, who is also the chairman of the State Committee for Co-operation and Investment in Vietnam, is heading a high-level delegation comprising senior officials from key ministries on a six-day investment and study mission here.

Opening an investment conference here yesterday, he said: "We strongly believe that economic co-operation can only take shape and develop firmly if it meets the interests of all parties concerned.

"In this sense, the government of Vietnam will not only be interested in its own benefits but will also give full attention to the adequate interests of foreign investors and be seriously committed to the principle of mutual benefit."

To cut bureaucratic hassles and improve on its infrastructural facilities, Mr Xuan said that the Vietnamese government will:

—Complete streamlining its legal procedures to ensure these conform with international practices;

—Conclude bilateral investment protection and double-taxation agreements with other countries, including Singapore;

—Improve physical infrastructure, particularly in important cities like Hanoi, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh and Danang;

—Improve banking and finance infrastructure by allowing more joint venture and foreign bank branches in Vietnam; and

—Offer specific concessions and tax preferences to projects in key economic zones.

Singapore is already Vietnam's leading trading partner and fifth largest investor, and Mr Xuan said he was optimistic that economic co-operation between the two countries will increase.

Vietnam has so far approved 10 Singapore projects amounting to US$30 million (S$48.75 million) since the Singapore Government lifted a ban on investments in that country last November. Total bilateral trade last year reached $1.6 billion.

During its visit, the Vietnamese delegation plans to visit various government ministries and statutory boards here to tap their experience and expertise.

Mr Xuan met Finance Minister Dr. Richard Hu yesterday.

Mr Le Ngoc Hoan, the Vietnamese Minister for Transport and Communications, told reporters that the team "would also like to learn more about the organisation and management of the transport and communications ministry here".

He said he was also making arrangements to meet officials from the Port Authority of Singapore and Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore.

PRC Bank To Set Up Stockbroking Operations

BK1505142492 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 13 May 92 p 40

[By Goh Eng Yeow]

[Text] China's largest commercial bank, the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC), has been given the go-ahead to set up stockbroking operations in Singapore if it wants to, according to the bank's deputy president, Mr. Huang Yujun.

Disclosing this on Monday night, Mr Huang said the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) had informed him that it did not anticipate any problems if the bank wants to diversify into stockbroking.

However, ICBC's top priority is to upgrade its newly set-up representative office to an offshore branch before venturing into new areas, he added. He said the bank is preparing the case for upgrading the office.

ICBC obtained the license from the MAS for a representative office last May and opened its office at the OUB [Overseas Union Bank] Center on Jan 27.

Singapore is its first office outside China. ICBC's president, Madam Zhang Xiao, had earlier said Singapore was chosen because of its reputation as a financial center.

ICBC, which was established in January 1984, is ranked 25th in the world in terms of assets, which totaled 1.117 trillion renminbi (S$335.43 billion) at the end of last year, according to a 1991 Euromoney survey. In China, it employs about 500,000 staff.

The bank's interest in establishing stockbroking operations here eventually could stem from the fact that it is already a top player in the new Chinese equities market.

In Shanghai, it controls the largest broking house—shanghaif Shenyin Securities Company—which has underwritten about three-quarters of the new initial public offerings made in Shanghai so far.

It is also a major player in the Shenzhen stock market.

Singapore-based investors have emerged as significant buyers of China's listed "B" shares, or foreign shares, since the country opened its equities market to foreigners in January.

Mr. Huang is in Singapore on a five-day visit as part of a 10-member delegation led by Mr. Chen Yuan, deputy governor of China's central bank, the People's Bank of China.

The delegation, the first such official group from China, comprises top bankers from all its major commercial banks.

On Monday, the red carpet was rolled out for the Chinese visitors, with a reception for them hosted by the Association of Banks in Singapore.

Present at the reception were prominent bankers like OCB [Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation] chairman Dr. Tony Tan, Overseas Union Bank chairman Lien Ying Chow and United Overseas Bank chairman Wee Cho Yaw.

Yesterday, the Chinese held talks with Mr. Lim Choo Peng, president of the Stock Exchange of Singapore (SES), and Mr. Philip Yeo, Economic Development Board chairman. An SES spokesman said she had no comment on the talks with Mr Lim.

The Chinese had on Monday called on Finance Minister Dr. Richard Hu. They also visited the MAS and the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Singapore.

Today, they will visit Jurong Town Corporation, Central Provident Board and the Singapore International Monetary Exchange.

They will also call on the chairmen of OCBC, UOB, OUB and Tat Lee Bank and the DBS [Development Bank of Singapore] Bank president before leaving tomorrow.

Pact With British Telecommunications Subsidiary

BK1505152292 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 15 May 92 p 44

[Text] BT services, a local subsidiary of British telecommunications giant BT, has signed an agreement with

Singapore Telecom to launch a multimillion-dollar data communication facility here.

Under the agreement, BT Services will provide a full range of data networking facilities, called Global Network Services (GNS), through basic services purchased from Singapore Telecom.

Some of the services that GNS offers are electronic mail, electronic data interchange, and data transport facilities.

Mr. Michael Thio, country manager of BT Services Singapore, said the network can help local companies communicate with their overseas branches "through a single source of ordering, servicing, and billing," instead of having to approach the various telecommunications offices in different countries.

Mr. Peter Cook, GNS product and marketing manager of BT Services United Kingdom, yesterday said the company plans to invest about US$400 million (S$652 million) to expand the geographical coverage of its global networks and to launch "frame relay"—a new high-speed data communications network worldwide.

BT Services is poised to expand aggressively its networks in the Asia Pacific, which is likely to be the world's strongest growth market, he said.

It aims to enlarge its share of the Asia-Pacific market to 22.4 per cent this year from 19.6 per cent last year.

The Southeast Asian market for managed data networks is estimated to be worth US$400 million, added Mr. Cook.

After Singapore, BT Services will introduce GNS in South Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand, and the Philippines by the end of this year, and to China by 1994.

BT Services is a wholly-owned subsidiary of BT, formerly known as British Telecom, which has its headquarters in London.

BT Services Singapore last year recorded a turnover of about $19 million, said Mr. Thio. Its parent chalked up a turnover of pound sterling 13.2 billion (S$38.8 billion) last year.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Commemorates Buddhist Holiday 16 May

BK1705120192 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 May 92

[Summary from poor reception] "On the afternoon of 16 May, the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council; the Ministries of Religious Affairs and Cultural Affairs; the People's Committee in Phnom Penh; and Phnom Penh's KUFNCD Committee" commemorated the Buddhist Visakhabochea Day in front of Sakkayeakmuni Chedei Stupa in the capital city of Phnom Penh. The ceremony was honored with "the presence of His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, and his consort."

Also present were leaders of the party, government, and KUFNCD; the supreme patriarchs; leading cadres from various institutions; international guests, and diplomatic corps, as well as "Their Excellencies Chea Soth, member of the Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee; Sar Kheng, member of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior; Say Chhum, member of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee and standing vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; General Tie Banh, member of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Men Sam-an, member of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee and chairwoman of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions; Nguon Nhel, member of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee and minister of agriculture; Gen. Sin Song, member of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee and minister of national security; Sim Ka, member of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee, chairman of the Phnom Penh Party Committee and of the Phnom Penh People's Committee; and Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers." SNC members and the Australian, American, Korean, Thai, Japanese, Lao, Vietnamese, French, British, Polish, Russian, Malaysian, Indian, Indonesian, and Chinese ambassadors, as well as representatives of the military wing of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] also attended the service.

"At 1610, HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his consort—accompanied by His Excellency [H.E.] Heng Samrin, honorary chairman of the CPP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the State of Cambodia [SOC], and his wife; H.E. Chea Sim, chairman of the CPP Central Committee, National Assembly, and National Council of the KUFNCD; and H.E. Hun Sen, vice chairman of the CPP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SOC, and his wife, arrived at the ceremony site." After reviewing the honor guards of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces, paying respects to Buddhist monks and honor guests at the podium, and hearing the religious chanting delivered by the council of monks, HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk took the floor and made the following speech:

[Begin Sihanouk recording] My respects to the revered clergy, H.E. Chairman Chea Sim, H.E. Chairman Heng Samrin and madam, H.E. Chairman Hun Sen and madam, H.E. Samdech Son Sann and madam, and all other excellencies and ladies and gentlemen, including all the diplomats from the friendly countries. This commemoration is very important for us, the Buddhist devotees, since Buddhism is the state religion. We always remain faithful to Buddhism, which is the priceless foundation of our national union and unity and social justice to promote multifarious development and enhance the tasks of rebuilding our nation and safeguarding the survival of our country within its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. "Taking this moment of opportunity, I would like to profoundly thank the CPP with H.E. Chea Sim as the brilliant chairman and H.E. Heng Samrin as honorary chairman and the SOC Government with H.E. Hun Sen as the brilliant head. The three excellencies are the most brilliant leaders who love the nation, the religion, and the value of our nation." I would also like to thank "Samdech Son Sann and madame of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] for their efforts in the preservation of the Buddhist religion and the fine traditions and customs of our nation, as well as any parties that are loyal to the nation and religion."

Lord Buddha advises us to make the distinction between good and bad, wrong and right; to love peace, justice, and honesty; and to unite at all times. Lord Buddha preaches what will bring happiness and goodness to us. "As such, now more than ever our Cambodia badly needs mutual forgiveness and respect, honesty, justice, and unity. We should never resort to violence but join hands to do good things." "A patriot always displays efforts to enhance the task of rebuilding the country toward prosperity in all fields; to prevent the nation from becoming stagnant or retrogressing; and to avoid cheating. That being the case, I wish to again extol the parties, especially the CPP and the SOC Government, that have done good things in this area."

Availing myself of this opportunity, "I wish to again call on every faction to not resort to violence. Nonviolence, peaceful means should be used at all times, even in politics. Honesty and justice should always prevail." If we can successfully do this, "we will have peace and happiness and our country will become stronger." Our Cambodia is now adopting a liberal democratic regime, and this means that all of us have freedom. "But freedom does not signify that we should do bad things that will adversely affect the national interest and peace. Freedom should have its limits." "If freedom is used to commit violence, injustice, and dishonesty, it will bring division, bickering, incomprehension, insecurity, and political instability to the nation." So I wish to appeal to any party that still does not understand [words indistinct] to conduct itself with honesty and justice. "Do not stir up trouble in our society and nation, do not resort to violence, and do not create insecurity." "We should put a stop to all kinds of disputes to allow our people to live in happiness, harmony, and prosperity as before."

We should promote Buddhism, otherwise we will lose independence, territorial integrity, and peace, and we will experience suffering as in "the recent past." And according to Lord Buddha, we should reunite and compromise. Cambodia, regarded as a seriously ill person believed to be at death's door, has ultimately managed to survive. Our Cambodia, our SOC, our Cambodian nation and our Cambodian people have survived. We have survived and recovered tranquility and happiness. We will march toward a future with a majestic dignity which represents the pride of the nation and our own pride.

Before concluding, I wish to praise and thank the SOC and the CPP for their pledges to move and safeguard the remains of Lord Buddha at Phnom Don Penh Monastery in the next few months. And I wish to pray that the triple jewels protect all of you. May you enjoy the five blessings of Lord Buddha. Thank you. [end Sihanouk recording] [applause]

Afterward, HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his consort began a religious ritual by offering flowers, burning incense, and lighting candles in respect for Lord Buddha. And after that at 1800, HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his consort as well as the top leaders and national and international guests left the ceremony site and returned home.

Communique by UNTAC Military Chief Analyzed

BK1705040092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 May 92

[Station news analysis: "It Is Necessary To Clearly Define the Implementation of the Second Phase in Accordance With the Real Essence of the 23 October 1991 Paris Agreement"]

[Text] On 9 May, the military chief of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], announced that the second phase of the cease-fire will start from 13 June 1992 at 0800. What is the real essence of the second phase? The real essence of the implementation of the second phase, as stipulated in Annex 2 of the Paris agreement, is the following:

I. Article 6, part one, clearly says that two weeks before the start of the second phase on 31 May, Vietnam has to provide in writing details concerning the withdrawal of all types of its aggressor forces from Cambodia. This information includes:

1. The number, organization, and location of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia;

2. Comprehensive lists of weapons, ammunition, war materiel, and ammunition and weapons depots of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia; and

3. Vietnamese troop withdrawal plans, both the plans already carried out and those to be implemented, withdrawal routes, border crossing points, and the time the troops leave Cambodia.

II. Part three of the same article clearly says that UNTAC staff will be deployed at checkpoints along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border and at airfields to prevent all types of Vietnamese forces from returning to Cambodia.

The above clearly shows that two weeks before the start of the second phase on 31 May:

1. Vietnam has to provide detailed reports on all types of its aggressor forces in Cambodia, including those already withdrawn and those to be withdrawn;

2. At the same time, UNTAC should complete the deployment of control forces along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border at all the points agreed upon.

On this issue, people still remember that the UN military component in Cambodia has said that this is a priority which should be carried out first. During discussion on 9 May at the 17th meeting of the Mixed Military Group, military representatives of the United Nations also agreed that the deployment of the control forces along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border is the issue to be implemented first.

However, in the communique of General John Sanderson on the date of second phase of the cease-fire nothing was said about the date of Vietnam's withdrawal from Cambodia and the date of the completion of the control forces' deployment, as stated in the Paris agreement. Instead, in his 9 May communique, General John Sanderson only talked about the places where troops of the four Cambodian parties will be gathered and dissolved. Furthermore, he said that on 6 June, all Cambodian troops should be present at cantonment sites.

On this issue, we would like to stress that this is not in accordance with the real essence of the Paris agreement. Here is the real essence of the Paris agreement as stated in Annex 2:

One week before the start of the second phase, that is on 6 June, all Cambodian parties should complete preparations at cantonment sites. In other words, this date is not the one for gathering troops. Concerning the gathering of Cambodian troops, it is clearly stated in part one, paragraph four, that this should be done two weeks after the start of the second phase. This means the gathering of Cambodian troops should be done four weeks after Vietnam has provided detailed reports on the number of its troops and the withdrawal of these troops from Cambodia. It is also four weeks following the completion of the deployment of UN control forces and the four Cambodian parties along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border.

Therefore, it can be seen that in practice, the implementation of the second phase, according to General John Sanderson's communique, is contrary to the real essence of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement.

The Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance forces have again and again stressed that they have taken part in the struggle to achieve the Paris agreement and demanded UNTAC presence. They are glad and request that UNTAC and the SNC are administering Cambodia during the transitional period. They also want UNTAC and the SNC to adhere to a neutral role to correctly implement the Paris agreement in every aspect, particularly the military aspect. The Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance forces very much want the second phase of the cease-fire quickly implemented in order to move forward to solve other issues.

However, the implementation of the second phase and the next steps need to rest on the real essence of the 23 October 1991 agreement. There should be nothing suspicious or contrary to the agreement.

Strict Application of Cease-Fire Phase II Urged

BK1805091792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 May 92

[PRACHEACHON commentary; date not given: "How Can Phase II of the Cease-Fire Be Made Effective?"]

[Text] UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] Military Commander Lieutenant General John Sanderson's recent announcement that the second phase of the cease-fire would go into effect on 13 June has been warmly greeted by Cambodians everywhere in the country, who regard it as another important step in the process of implementing the Paris peace agreement.

The initial phase of the concrete implementation of the Paris peace agreement signed on 23 October 1991 by the 17 countries concerned and all the Cambodian factions is now more than six months old. During this time, many obstacles and complications have cropped up and almost all of these many obstacles and complications have been brought about by the polpotist Khmer Rouge and certain persons in the opposition factions who have refused to give up tricks aimed at antagonizing and undermining their own nation.

Although, following more than 20 years of war, the country is now enjoying the support and assistance of the international community in the search for peace and national reconstruction, the polpotist Khmer Rouge and certain persons in the opposition factions have refused to take this opportunity to join hands in serving the superior interest of the nation and motherland. Instead, they have continued to keep our country in a state of perpetual animosity and mutual butchery.

Over the past six months, while repeatedly voicing support for the Paris accords, in the military field they have committed hundreds of cease-fire violations, most seriously in Kompong Thom Province, causing huge losses in life and property among the people. In the political field, they have continued to spawn an atmosphere of mistrust using the oft-repated pretext about the so-called presence of Vietnamese troops and Vietnamese colonists in Cambodia. Through their military and political activities during the period of implementing the Paris agreement, we can see that when the second phase of the cease-fire begins, they will surely put up new obstacles. As previously stated in Phnum Malai late last April by Ieng Sary, the second most powerful man among the Khmer Rouge, the elections in Cambodia are not more important than the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. This is part of their strategic schemes aimed at obstructing the implementation of the Paris agreement. They will continue to raise the issue of the Vietnamese as the excuse to scuttle the cease-fire, protract the war, and prolong the suffering, misery, and poverty of the Cambodian people.

Therefore, now more than ever before, at the approach of the implementation of the second phase, we must put an end to the so-called Vietnamese in Cambodia issue, leaving it to the care of UNTAC. The Khmer Rouge faction must pull back to their previous positions all their forces from all localities that they have recently captured, particularly those on the portion of national Route 12 between Kompong Thom and Preah Vihear. Moreover, all Cambodian factions must promptly prepare specific lists of the forces and weapons of each faction to be handed over to UNTAC in time and must make themselves ready to go to the cantonment areas as planned.

We believe that only when all factions correctly implement what has already been agreed upon can the second phase of the cease-fire be effective and become an important path leading toward happiness and peace for the motherland.

Khieu Samphan on Joint Supervision With UNTAC

BK1705015092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] On 14 May 1992, His Excellency [H.E.] Khieu Samphan, member of the Supreme National Council [SNC] and chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, wrote a letter to H.E. Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary general in Cambodia and chief of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC]; and H.E. Lieutenant General John Sanderson, commander of the UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia.

In the letter H.E. Khieu Samphan put forward the following two proposals.

I. It is necessary that representatives of the four Cambodian parties take part in the supervision of all matters concerning the military aspect which are related to the 9 May communique of Lt. Gen. John Sanderson.

1. Representatives of the four Cambodian parties must take part with UNTAC in the supervision at all checkpoints along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border, namely at Lok, Phnum Den, K'am Samnar, Bavet, Rumduol, Krek, Snuol, Dak Dam, O Phlay, O Yadav, Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Kampot, and the Sre Ambel road junction.

2. Representatives of the four Cambodian parties must jointly supervise with UNTAC the preparations of troop cantonment areas and garrisons of all four Cambodia parties' Armies during troop gathering, disarming, and dissolution of all four Cambodian parties' forces.

Concerning border checkpoints, Lt. Gen. Sanderson promised that orders have been issued to get these checkpoints set up by 15 May.

II. It is necessary that representatives of the four Cambodian parties take part in the supervision of every matter relating to the civilian administration as stipulated in Annex 2, Chapter B of the Paris agreement.

The proposal by H.E. Khieu Samphan on this point is that representatives of the four Cambodian parties take part in the supervision of all ministries and sectors of the civilian administration, particularly the five ministries and sectors, namely defense, foreign affairs, information, finance, and security.

H.E. Khieu Samphan also specified in the letter that the principle for representatives from the four parties to jointly supervise with UNTAC both the military and civilian aspects would enable all Cambodian parties, the SNC, and UNTAC to have mutual trust.

Finally, H.E. Khieu Samphan stressed in the letter that: I firmly hope that UNTAC, both the military and civilian components, will agree with my proposals because I made the latter so that the Paris agreement can be completely and fully implemented with conditions which provide national reconciliation with peace and genuine independence.

Khmer Rouge Sends Note on UNTAC Statement

BK1605015692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 May 92

["Note of the High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on the 9 May 1992 communique of Lieutenant General Sanderson, military representative of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia;" dated 15 May—read by announcer]

[Text] The High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] would like to provide the following note on the 9 May 1992 communique by Lieutenant General John Sanderson, military representative of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC].

1. It has taken note [kat tuk] of the annoucement that the second phase of the cease-fire will be implemented from 13 June 1992 onward.

2. However, the communique by Lt. Gen. John Sanderson did not say anything about the deployment of UNTAC forces and the four Cambodian parties along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border. Instead, Lt. Gen. John Sanderson only talked about calling on Cambodian troops to be ready to be garrisoned for control and dissolution by UNTAC and about other things such as peace and elections in Cambodia.

In fact, the Paris agreement on the military aspect clearly says that the deployment of UNTAC forces and the four Cambodian parties should be first carried out and completed before deploying UNTAC forces and the four Cambodian parties in western Cambodia. Furthermore, at the meeting of the Mixed Military Working Group, level 1, on 9 May 1992, it was clearly decided that UNTAC forces and the four Cambodian parties should be first deployed at 10 points along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border to solve other isues in western Cambodia. These 10 points are:

1. Lok,
2. Phnum Den,
3. K'am Samnar,
4. Bavet,
5. Rumduol,
6. Krek,
7. Snuol,
8. Dak Dam,
9. O Slay
10. O Yadav

Thus, the 9 May communique of Lt. Gen. John Sanderson is not in accordance with the essence of the Paris agreement and the essence of the discussion at the meeting of the Mixed Military Working Group, level 1, on 9 May 1992. The essence of this communique only focuses on preparations for the gathering of only Cambodian troops for dissolution. This makes people clearly see that Lt. Gen. John Sanderson has put aside the Vietnamese issue and said nothing about it.

Talking only about gathering and dissolving Cambodian troops makes people clearly see that this is not in accordance with the Paris agreement whether intentionally or unintentionally. This is like leaving Vietnam to continue its aggression and occupation in Cambodia and allowing war in Cambodia to go on.

As long as Vietnam remains in Cambodia and the administration propped up by Vietnam in Phnom Penh continues to be the master in Cambodia and be above the Supreme National Council and UNTAC, can there be any right to self-determination for the Cambodian people? Can free, democratic, just, and fair elections be held? Can Vietnanm's war of aggression be ended so that Cambodia regains peace and security with independence? And so on.

3. For this reason, the NADK High Command would like to state and specifiy that phase two of the cease-fire should be correctly implemented in accordance with both the spirit and practice.

[Dated] 15 May 1992

[Signed The NADK High Command

Khmer Rouge Radio Affirms Roles of UNTAC, SNC

BK1605033092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 May 92

[Unattributed commentary: "How should the Supreme National Council and the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia solve the administrative network of the Vietnamese aggressors in Phnom Penh to conform with the essence and spirit of the Paris agreement?"]

[Text] Everyone knows that the administrative network in Phnom Penh is the tool set up by the Vietnamese aggressors to serve their war of aggression and occupation in Cambodia and the Indochinese federation of the Communist Party of Vietnam. This is why Vietnam has made efforts to set up this civilian administrative network for over 13 years.

First, Vietnam uses 50,000 genuine Vietnamese nationals to set up and be in charge of all administrative affairs from Phnom Penh to provinces, districts, communes, and villages. The majority of those who are Cambodian are trained and put in charge by Vietnam, from ministers down to major staff in every field. Therefore, this Vietnamese civilian administration automatically serves the Vietnamese aggressors and is not on the side of the nation. It is an administration against the Paris agreement aimed at prolonging Cambodia's occupation.

How should this Vietnamese aggressor administrataive network in Cambodia be solved? According to universal laws, the administration put up by the Vietnamese aggressors should be withdrawn along with Vietnamese aggressor forces. However, in accordance with the Paris agreement, this should be solved through the essence and spirit of Annex 1, Chapter B, of the agreement. In practice this involves the following:

1. The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] and the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] should administer five major ministries; the so-called minister or prime minister of any one party is no longer in charge or in control. More importantly, there is neither the State of Cambodia of the Vietnamese aggressors nor the State of Cambodia's prime minister.

2. UNTAC and SNC discuss and consult each other to run ministries, services, and other administrative organs and decide by a consensus of UNTAC and the SNC.

3. The new staff belongs to the SNC and UNTAC. This means that the adminsistrative structures are reorganized to conform with the Paris agreement and the personnel reorganized to become that of the SNC and UNTAC.

Only this way can it be said that the Paris agreement is comprehensively implemented and can there be a neutral and unbiased political atmosphere. On the contrary, if the administrative network set up by Vietnam is maintained and if UNTAC and the SNC are there only to legitimize this Vietnamese aggressor administration, this is not implementing the Paris agreement but allowing Vietnam to continue occupying Cambodia. If this is so, it is completely against the essence and spirit of the Paris agreement. This also violates the UN Charter.

Therefore, it is most imperative that UNTAC and the SNC discuss and consult each other to solve the issue of civilian administration in conformity with the agreement so that all aspects can be implemented well and comprehensively in the second phase and to ensure that the Cambodian people can exercise their right to self-determination and organize free, democratic, just, and fair elections in a neutral and unbiased political atmosphere.

Ranariddh Cited on Vietnamese Troop Presence

BK1705044092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] In an address made at the recent ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in Bali, Indonesia, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, chairman of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party and member of the Supreme National Council, said: I would like to affirm that there are indeed altogether 40,000 Vietnamese regular troops in Cambodia. I would also like to clearly affirm that there are certainly a lot of illegal Vietnamese civilians. The prince further said: To me, the one million figure seems to be lower than the real figure.

The prince said this presence would affect the election if election laws—which are being discussed—are not amended to prevent non-Cambodians from voting. The prince added that the Paris agreement signed last year ought to have ensured the speedy withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Son Sann: Vietnamese Should Leave Before Election

BK1705034692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] At a news conference in Kuala Lumpur on 11 May, His Excellency [H.E.] Son Sann, chairman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, called for the departure from Cambodia of nearly one million Vietnamese nationals before the general election planned for 1993.

H.E. Son Sann said that Cambodia belongs to Cambodians; Cambodians will not recognize Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. He further said that the presence of Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia—one seventh of the country's population—could affect the results of the free and just elections in Cambodia. He further said the Phnom Penh regime wants these Vietnamese nationals to take part in the forthcoming elections because the Cambodian people will not vote for the Phnom Penh regime. Therefore, this regime needs the support of Vietnamese nationals in the election.

Criminal Release by Phnom Penh Reported

BK1805074892 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0408 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 18—The authorities in Phnom Penh have granted amnesties to and released 108 common law criminals, a United Nations official was quoted by AFP as saying here Saturday.

Denis McNamara, head of the Human Rights Section of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), said 49 detainees had been released from Prey Sar prison on the outskirts of Phnom Penh, together with 59 from the T3 jail in the capital.

"For us, it was an important gesture from the State of Cambodia, in the spirit of national reconciliation", McNamara told reporters. He added that the mass release has come as the result of an UNTAC proposal made at the meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC) on May 7.

"This proposal has been accepted by the four factions and strongly supported by Prince Norodom Sihanouk," Mcnamara said.

Sihanouk heads the SNC, which groups Cambodia's four warring factions and represents the country's sovereignty ahead of U.N. sponsored elections.

Of the three opposition factions, only the Khmer Rouge have so far responded to the proposition, saying last week that there were no prisons or prisoners in the zones under their control in the west of the country.

The freed detainees were imprisoned for minor offences, mainly robberies, the U.N. said.

McNamara said UNTAC police forces would next week visit prisons in those zones controlled by Phnom Penh as well as those controlled by the opposition in the west and northwest of the country.

"For the human rights and democratic process for which UNTAC is responsible, it is important that the judicial and prison system conforms to the minimum standards," he said. Phnom Penh announced recently that it had freed all political prisoners and prisoners of war under the control of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The resistance factions that support Prince Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann said they had also released all such prisoners detained in the zones under their control.

Philippines

Observer Mission: Election 'Stained' by Fraud

HK1505130992 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1120 GMT 15 May 92

[By Rey Arquiza; italicized passage in English]

[Text] The country's recent 11 May elections are not clean—this is according to the official statement by the international observer mission composed of 19 members from the International Chart Network, academia, media, and non-government and government institutions based in different countries.

According to Jart Rufel, the mission's spokesman from Finland, while an expected bloody election did not occur, the elections were not clean. It was stained by what they term massive manipulation, fraud, and vote-buying. *We cannot consider the recent national elections in the Philippines as clean and honest,* Rufel said. Based on their observation of the recently held national elections, they said that electoral manipulation and violation of legal safeguards took place. They added that there was inadequate identification of poll watchers and the board of election inspectors, opening of ballot boxes by unauthorized persons, permission for unregistered voters to vote, and a failure of people to vote because their names were missing from the list of voters in their respective precincts.

The international observer mission was invited by some of the country's private organizations to observe the recently held elections.

Use of Government Funds for Polls Denied

HK1805033192 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 18 May 92 pp 1, 2

[By Dionisio Tubianosa and Rosemarie Francisco]

[Text] Malacanang yesterday strongly denied the administration withdrew some P2 billion [Philippine pesos] from the Philippine National Bank (PNB) on the eve of the elections to finance massive vote-buying as charged by presidential contender Eduardo "Danding" Cojuangco Jr. of the Nationalist People's Coalition (NPC).

"I'm wondering if he's talking about this year's elections or that of the 1985 (snap elections)," Press Secretary Horacio Paredes said, adding that "massive vote-buying did happen before Aquino's time and not during the just held polls."

Cojuangco, in a news conference over the weekend, disclosed that certain administration officials transferred some P2 billion from the PNB to the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) last May 10.

The NPC added that the LBP in turn forwarded the amount to its regional branches for distribution to local officials who, however, were not named.

While declining to identify the beneficiaries of Malacanang's P2-billion spending, Cojuangco said the amount was released "in a flood" May 10, a Sunday, "when the banks are supposed to be closed."

Cojuangco said the P2 billion was released by the state owned PNB via its nationwide branches to local branches of the LBP.

On Monday, election day, the entire P2-billion chest was distributed to the workers of the rival presidential candidate, who then carried out the poll irregularities on a large scale, he said.

Cojuangco said the information was supplied to him by "reliable sources" in the two banks.

"The money was clearly used to finance massive vote-buying and ballot-switching," he said, adding that it was up to the Commission on Elections (Comelec) to investigate his charges.

Ramos, Estrada Still Lead in Latest Poll Count

HK1805104892 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Former Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos continues to widen his lead over Miriam Defensor Santiago. In the latest tabulation by the Media Citizen's Quick Count, Ramos continues to have an advantage of 225,175 votes over Santiago. A total of 6,973,431 votes or 29.2 percent of the total number of votes have been counted.

Ramos has 1,577,761 votes while Santiago has 1,352,586. Both are followed by Cojuangco, Mitra, Marcos, Salonga, and Laurel.

In the vice presidential race, Joseph Estrada continues to maintain his lead with 1,800,703 votes. He is followed by Marcelo Fernan with 1,407,191 votes. The two are followed by Osmena, R. Magsaysay, Pimentel, V. Magsaysay, and Kalaw.

In the senatorial race, Vicente Tito Sotto continues to maintain his lead; closely followed by Angara, Revilla, Herrera, Maceda, Romulo, Alvarez, Shahani, Mercado, Gonzales, Ople, Macapagal, Guingona, Webb, Rasul, Coseteng, Lina, Biazon, Tolentino, Osmena, Roco, Aquino, Tanada and Bengson.

Ramos Warns on Defrauding People's Will

HK1505125092 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 1145 GMT 15 May 92

[By Allan Allanigue]

[Text] There is no clear trend yet, despite the shift in the Media Citizens Quick Count [MCQC] ranking of presidential candidates. This was stated by former Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, Epifanio de los Santos Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats presidential candidate.

The MCQC count as of 1544 today showed that Ramos has taken the lead over Miriam Defensor Santiago. He has a vote count of 620,444 while Santiago has 592,438. However, Ramos said this only supports his contention that as soon as the provincial votes arrive and are incorporated into the MCQC's national tally, particularly those coming from his bailiwick, he will overtake former Secretary Santiago's votes. He added that if the results from the various regions are scrutinized, it will be observed that Ramos is leading Santiago in Regions 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 12; while Santiago leads Ramos in the National Capital Region, Region 4, 6 and 9.

However, despite the shift in ranking, Ramos reiterated the absence of a clear-cut trend. He called on the people to remain calm but vigilant against any attempt to defraud the people's will and has appealed against early victory proclamation because this, he said, can only spark trouble in the event that a particular candidate loses. He called on the people not to be carried away by a spurious call for people power which, he claimed, is only an immature emotional outburst.

At the same time, Ramos said that the Commission on Elections [Comelec] and other agencies, like the MCQC, should be allowed to finish their work to determine the winner of the 11 May elections. He added that there is nothing to lose if patience and calm is maintained while waiting for the elections result. He thanked the Comelec and the Pastoral Council for Responsible Counting, volunteers, teachers, and the media for the successful conduct of elections.

Ramos To Pursue Cases Against Marcos if Elected

HK1605083292 Hong Kong AFP in English 0808 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] Manila, May 16 (AFP)—Presidential front-runner Fidel Ramos said Saturday that if elected he would press the prosecution of Imelda Marcos on graft, tax evasion and other charges stemming from the dictatorship of her late husband.

Marcos, 62, who has conceded defeat after running near the bottom of the seven-candidate field for the presidency, faces about 80 criminal charges filed after her return from nearly six years' exile in November.

"All the cases that are already into the mill and any complaints and reports involving public funds should, by all means, continue," Ramos, the former defense chief, told AFP.

The cases were filed in support of Manila's claim to at least 356 million dollars allegedly stashed by ousted president Ferdinand Marcos and his wife in Swiss bank accounts through dummy foundations.

If convicted on all charges, Marcos faces prison terms totaling 840 years. So far seven tax evasion cases have been brought to court and the Justice Department must decide whether to proceed on the other counts.

Ramos was once martial law enforcer under Ferdinand Marcos but helped spark the mutiny after the massively rigged 1986 elections that toppled the Manila strongman and swept Corazon Aquino to power.

Ramos, who helped turn back seven military coup attempts against Aquino and ran with her backing in Monday's election, told reporters he was confident of victory and urged his rivals to accept the outcome.

"My first task if I win the presidency is to seek political stability by consolidating and unifying the national leadership regardless of political affiliation," he said after visiting the national "quick count" center.

Santiago Wants Election Declared 'Null and Void'

HK1805011792 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] People's Reform Party candidate Miriam Defensor Santiago has called on the Commission on Elections [Comelec] to declare the recent election null and void because of widespread cheating. At the same time, Santiago challenged presidential candidate Fidel Ramos to a boxing match if she loses as a result of fraud.

At present, Ramos still leads over Santiago in the vote tally being compiled by the Media Citizens Quick Count [MCQC]. Former Ambassador Eduardo Cojuangco remains in third place.

During a rally at Iloilo, Santiago accused Ramos of being a liar. The former defense secretary began to take the lead in the vote count last Friday. She said the MCQC's tabulation should be stopped because, she claimed, the administration is manipulating the results to show that Ramos is ahead.

Reports say the turnout for Santiago's protest rally in Iloilo was unimpressive. Only 1,000 persons—and not 25,000, as expected—had turned up earlier at the Araneta Coliseum in Quezon City.

Meanwhile, Santiago has still not provided proof that she has been cheated at the polls.

Manila Auxiliary Bishop Teodoro Bacani had said that Santiago's rally in Iloilo was mainly to hold prayers, but he warned that it is not yet time to employ people power.

But Santiago's spokeswoman, Maribel Ongpin, said one of their aims is to hold a series of rallies in various cities, even though the Comelec has warned against this and urged candidates to first file formal protests.

Meanwhile, administration candidate Fidel Ramos called on all presidential candidates to wait until vote canvassing is completed before making charges of widespread fraud. The former defense secretary said there is a big chance he will win, and he brushed aside Miriam Santiago's accusations. Both Eduardo Cojuangco and Imelda Marcos have accused the government of manipulating the vote count to ensure a Ramos victory.

Meanwhile, the MCQC has expressed sadness at Mrs. Santiago's call to the Comelec to stop the MCQC's parallel count of the election returns. The MCQC's governing council, headed by Eugenio Lopez, Jr., invited Santiago to visit their national tabulation center at De La Salle University in Greenhills, San Juan. He said the law stipulates that a parallel count be made based on the media, and this has been followed throughout. He said a system has been set up to make the tabulation fraud-proof, thus making it impossible to engage in any kind of cheating.

Santiago Urges 'Widespread' Protest Rally Call

De Villa Comments

HK1605084192 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0830 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] Defense Secretary Renato de Villa belittled People's Reform Party presidential candidate Miriam Defensor Santiago's ability to launch a widespread protest in connection with the alleged prevailing fraud in the counting of votes. Secretary de Villa stressed that the government is in control of the situation and that the Filipinos have nothing to worry about regarding possible trouble brought about by Santiago's rally. Although, the secretary admitted he is concerned with Santiago's call for a nationwide protest action, he said authorities are closely monitoring developments and that the military and police are in control of the country's peace and order situation.

Earlier, Miriam Santiago called for a nationwide protest against the alleged widespread cheating by administration candidate Fidel Ramos. However, Malacanang and the Commission on Elections have advised Santiago to remain calm and file her complaint at the Supreme Court to prevent conflict which may place national security at risk.

Rally To Be Closely Monitored

HK1605074492 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0716 GMT 16 May 92

[By Rowena Papasin in Malacanang]

[Text] Press Secretary Horacio Ducky Paredes said the call for people power or civil disobedience by Miriam Defensor Santiago, the People's Reform Party presidential candidate, similar to what President Aquino did in 1986, will not succeed. He said Malacanang will closely monitor the antifraud rally which will begin in Iloilo city at 1700 today. Paredes said Santiago wants to make Iloilo her test case, the success of which will determine whether or not to push through with her protest plans in Metro Manila. He said that the people will ignore Miriam's antifraud rally. However, the government, he said, will still monitor related developments. Paredes admitted that Santiago has a good showing but based on voting preferences in various regions of the country, Santiago may not win. He stressed that the people will not support Miriam's call for civil disobedience until they can prove that Santiago has been done injustice. He added that Miriam cannot claim there has been cheating because the counting of votes is not finished yet.

Region Placed on Alert

HK1605052592 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0450 GMT 16 May 92

[By Ronnie Digdigan in Iloilo city]

[Text] Miriam Defensor Santiago is scheduled to lead a prayer rally this afternoon at the Freedom Grandstand, Iloilo city. Yesterday, Miriam's headquarters in Iloilo sent vehicles with loudspeakers around the city and all of Iloilo Province to announce holding the rally, and because of this many people are expected to attend the rally.

In a broadcast by the Radio Station RMBY last night, Pitchie Defensor, Miriam's younger brother, said that Miriam and her group are expected to arrive at the Iloilo airport at 1500 today on board a private plane.

In view of this, Brigadier General Federico Romero, chief of Regional Command 6, has placed the military and Philippine National Police forces on red alert status because of the scheduled protest action by Miriam supporters. The protest action is in relation to alleged cheating in the election results. Pitchie Defensor said the prayer rally is only aimed at praying for a clean and honest counting of election returns.

Low Turnout Noted

HK1705075892 Hong Kong AFP in English 0751 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] Manila, May 17 (AFP)—Populist candidate Miriam Santiago on Sunday pressed her protest against alleged poll fraud but drew lukewarm support as former general Fidel Ramos cemented his lead in the Philippine elections.

Only 1,000 people showed up at a 25,000-seat coliseum here for Santiago's second protest rally in as many days, and she again failed to produce proof that she was being cheated of victory in the May 11 presidential poll.

An estimated 10,000 people, well below her expectations, had shown up for Santiago's first rally in her hometown of Iloilo in the central Philippines on Saturday, during which she called for a new presidential election.

Press commentators Sunday ganged up on the feisty ex-judge campaigning on an anti-corruption ticket, warning that her charges were marring what was widely seen as one of the most orderly polls in the country's troubled history.

"We are virtually surrounded by evil, the evil of election fraud," Santiago told supporters at the Araneta Coliseum Sunday in what was billed as a "prayer rally" to circumvent a ban on public protests over the election outcome.

"We are engaged in a battle between good and evil, and I promise you, good will triumph over evil," she said. "We shall fight to the last ounce of our strength. I promise you we shall win as president and we shall conquer evil."

Earlier, a Roman Catholic bishop celebrated mass for Santiago and her supporters, broadly supporting her contention that fraud took place.

But Bishop Teodoro Bacani, a close associate of influential Manila archbishop Cardinal Jaime Sin, warned it was not time to use "people power" the way President Corazon Aquino did after the late dictator Ferdinand Marcos rigged his reelection in 1986.

Describing Santiago as "the person who many people want to be the president of our country," he said "let us act together so that this cheating will be stopped."

"The balloting process was clean and went on peacefully, but now we don't know what is happening," he added.

He warned that Marcos was ousted because of "the cheating in 1986" and "let this administration remember that."

Santiago's spokeswoman Maribel Ongpin indicated they had shelved plans to hold a series of rallies in other cities after the Commission on Elections warned against rallies and told disgruntled candidates to file formal protests.

Ramos, Aquino's handpicked successor, held on to a four percentage point lead over Santiago on Sunday as the vote count inched forward.

With returns from a fifth of precincts nationwide counted, a semi-official tally gave Ramos 24.1 percent to Santiago's 20.1 percent, while rightwing tycoon Eduardo Cojuangco had 16.9 percent.

Press editorials and columns flayed Santiago on Sunday, warning that her call for protest rallies without offering evidence of fraud could trigger instability.

"Miriam: don't unleash the dogs of war," publisher Max Soliven wrote in a front-page column in THE PHILIPPINE STAR newspaper.

THE DAILY GLOBE said in an editorial that Santiago's appeals for protest rallies "are such an assault on public sanity"—recalling campaign attacks on the highly-strung candidate's mental stability.

Rightists Seeking Santiago for Uprising

HK1805043292 Quezon City Radyong Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] The Nationalist Revolutionary Alliance [RAM] is reportedly trying to coordinate with People's Reform Party presidential candidate Miriam Defensor Santiago for a possible uprising. This is in connection to the continued protests by Santiago against the Media Citizens Quick Count's tabulation of ballots.

General Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] chief of staff, said the AFP intelligence community received this report, but added that the armed forces are still verifying the information. He did not mention who is leading the RAM for the possible uprising. Meanwhile, Abadia stressed that the AFP is in control of the situation and that the Armed Forces and police are ready to protect the nation's security.

Abadia Comments

HK1805101692 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] The Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People-Young Officers Union [RAM-SFP-YOU] has allegedly sent messages for a possible alliance to the camp of Miriam Defensor Santiago, the People's Reform Party presidential candidate. This was disclosed by General Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff. In view of this, Abadia believes that Santiago will not jump into a sudden alliance with the rebel soldiers group. According to General Abadia, Santiago is too intelligent a person to fall into the rebel group's trap. The chief of staff added that the former agrarian reform secretary will not allow herself to be used by the RAM-SFP-YOU in their plans to overthrow the government. Meanwhile, General Abadia assured that whoever Congress proclaimes president and vice president will be recognized by the military in compliance with the canvassing results.

Meanwhile, here is a related report by Francis Calado:

[Begin recording] [Calado] Defense Secretary Renato S. de Villa stated that the people have nothing to worry about regarding the ultra-rightist group's threat to launch destabilization or a coup d'etat. In a news briefing at the Department of National Defense, De Villa said that while the RAM-SFP-YOU has the ability to carry out terrorist activities and recruit members, they cannot get civilian support. He asserted that he will crush the ultrarightist group planning a coup d'etat. Here is Secretary De Villa:

[De Villa, in English, in progress] ...but let me assure the public and our people that as far as we can read it, they cannot have the capability anymore to generate a force that would be necessary to unseat the present government or create such a massive destabilization as have been seen in the past.

[Calado] He added that the RAM-KSP-YOU's plans are limited to mere planning. [end recording]

Official Belittles Alliance

HK1805090492 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0742 GMT 18 May 92

[By Rowena Papasin in Malacanang]

[Text] Malacanang today belittled an alleged alliance between Mrs. Miriam Santiago's People's Reform Party and the Nationalist Revolutionary Alliance [RAM]. Press Secretary Horacio Paredes said the RAM's call for a revolution, especially after the people have expressed their wish in the election, is ill-timed and that the RAM has no popular support. He added that the RAM has again manifested its expertise in wrong timing which is why it has failed to seize power seven consecutive times.

Santiago's Behavior Following Poll Criticized

HK1805031392 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 18 May 92 p 4

[Editorial: "God Save Our Democracy From Mrs Santiago"]

[Text] Before the election, THE CHRONICLE warned that the May 11 polls contained the ingredient of an explosive political crisis mainly because there were too many presidential candidates, that no one was likely to win a majority mandate, and that a close result could produce challenges to the legitimacy of the electoral process itself. Well, it did not take more than three days after the election for crisis to be provoked.

We are stating this not because we want to say "we told you so" but because, just within a week of the election, the legitimacy of the election is already under attack by one of the candidates, Mrs. Miriam Defensor Santiago. Her assault on the process came even before the counting of the results had been completed—indeed, at a very early stage of the counting, when it was extremely impossible for any reasonable person to establish a trend.

Even before the tabulation by private quick counts had posted less than 5% of the total vote cast, Mrs. Santiago had concluded irrevocably that she had won and that the minuscule results had established an "irreversible trend" in her favor.

After more returns had been tabulated showing that she had been overtaken by Gen. Fidel Ramos, Mrs. Santiago began an inflammatory campaign of rallies in which she charged her opponent of "wholesale electoral fraud" without introducing any evidence, and cast a heavy cloud of doubt on the integrity of the Commission on Elections [Comelec] and on the media industry's quick count, the MCQC [Media Citizens Quick Count].

In short, because the tally boards show she is losing to Ramos, she has attacked the integrity and legitimacy of the electoral process and the institutions that implement this process. She has attacked the integrity of the constitutional umpire, the Comelec, without evidence and without giving it a chance to complete its work.

Her assault, flowing from flawed logic and the fantasy that she has won without waiting for completion of the counting is a serious matter. It has introduced an element of volatility in the post-election period, and this is regrettable because the election phase of the process has won wide praises for having been conducted fairly and with little violence and only sporadic attempts at cheating. Indeed, because of the honest conduct of the election, the stock market rallied 7.5%, as an expression of confidence in the process, and foreign governments watching the polls closely have expressed relief that the process has been clean.

But all these gains for confidence in the democratic process are in danger of being wiped out because of the impulsive and irresponsible behavior of Mrs. Santiago. Her post-election behavior shows signs of political immaturity because, first of all, she had already determined before the election that, because she was leading in public opinion surveys, there was no way she could lose and that if she lost she could only have been cheated. If that were correct, then why did we have to hold elections at all? We might as well have made the Social Weather Stations [SWS] of Mahar Mangahas as the Comelec to proclaim her the winner.

If only logic and intelligence were heeded, one could easily see the weakness of Mrs. Santiago's conclusion before the fact. Surveys do not always capture the voter's wishes, and it was shown indeed that about 30% of the voters were undecided a week before election day. It is a basic lesson in logic that any event, including defeat in an election, lends itself to several explanations, and cheating is not the only—not even necessarily the correct—explanation of why Ramos had overtaken Mrs. Santiago in the tabulation.

Mrs. Santiago was also dishonest and inconsistent when she asserted that the surveys showed she was always leading. The truth is that she was not always leading—the polls showed that she and Ramos alternated for the lead. In fact, the last SWS surveys showed Ramos ahead by a percentage point. So, if we follow her argument that the poll survey should determine the winner and since the last SWS survey showed Ramos leading, then Ramos is the winner.

But Mrs. Santiago is playing in a political arena whose rules she wants to define to suit her conclusions. She not only writes her own rules but writes her own results on the scoreboard and damns the referee if it blows the whistle and says "foul."

In effect, Mrs. Santiago has told us with impregnable and irreversible conviction that even with only 5% of the vote counted, she has won; that any result that shows her losing after she has made her conclusion is a product of "wholesale fraud"; and that if her conclusion is disputed, the referees are not only dishonest but engaged in a conspiracy to "steal the election."

In her book, no one who disagrees with her can win. She has the effrontery to go to the streets to incite mob action to "defend democracy," but her rejection of the democratic process in the determination of the winners in the election undermines democracy itself. If Philippine democracy needs urgent saving, it is from Mrs. Santiago and her demagoguery. If democracy in this country faces its severe test after the election, it is because one of its key players refuses to follow its rules and imposes her own.

She has been counseled to go to the proper judicial venue to protest if she has evidence that she has been cheated, but she has to wait for the official counting to be completed. She has no patience for this, and there is a plausible reason why she wants counting to be stopped at the point when she was leading and when less than 10% of the vote had been counted. It is to her interest that it should be suspended while she was ahead, so she would make a claim to victory on the basis of a flimsy percentage of returns.

It is not unrealistic to say that, because of her volatility and intemperate behavior, she has alienated many of those who have voted for her. It is a pity that while the voting phase of the electoral process has gained public confidence, Mrs. Santiago's irresponsible and churlish behavior has introduced uncertainty over political stability—an essential precondition to economic recovery.

It is extremely important that democracy be given a chance to work because if this election produces chaos, which could follow the incitement by Mrs. Santiago for mob action, some other forces can intervene, and she cannot even be sure they will hand power to her in a platter.

Actions Assailed

HK1705035892 Hong Kong AFP in English 0343 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] Manila, May 17 (AFP)—Former defense chief Fidel Ramos cemented his lead Sunday in the vote tally of the Philippine presidential polls as his closest rival Miriam Santiago Defensor came under severe criticism for charging massive fraud.

With returns from a fifth of precincts nationwide counted, a semi-official tally of Monday's balloting gave Ramos 24.1 percent to Santiago's 20.1 percent, while right-wing tycoon Eduardo Cojuangco had 16.9 percent.

Santiago, a strident ex-judge who ran on an anti-corruption platform, has accused Ramos and his government backers of rigging the count, and called for a new presidential election in a rally at her hometown late Saturday.

She has offered no evidence, and her charges flew in the face of popular perceptions that it was one of the most orderly polls in Philippine history.

Press editorials and columns flayed Santiago on Sunday, warning that her call for protest rallies could trigger instability.

"Miriam: don't unleash the dogs of war," publisher Max Soliven wrote in a front-page column in THE PHILIPPINE STAR newspaper.

THE DAILY GLOBE said in an editorial that Santiago's appeals for protest rallies "are such an assault on public sanity"—recalling campaign attacks on the high-strung candidate's mental stability.

THE MANILA TIMES appealed for patience, saying whoever wins, "we have no reason at all to doubt that the count is tampered with in any way."

Cojuangco Interviewed on Election Process

HK1605064792 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0550 GMT 16 May 92

[Telephone interview with Eduardo "Danding" Cojuangco, Nationalist Coalition Party presidential candidate, by unidentified DZXL anchorman—live; italicized passages in English]

[Text] [DZXL] What can you say about the Media Citizen Quick Count [MCQC]?

[Cojuangco] I said that it would have been better if the Commission on Elections agreed to allow the three accredited parties to post their representatives in the room from where the reports emanate. There should also be a representative from both the local and foreign media.

[DZXL] So, you are not content with the MCQC count, particularly in Metro Manila?

[Cojuangco] *As to whether I am contented or not is beside the point.* My point is all their workers are volunteers. What happens if the volunteer makes a mistake in posting the figures? Can they immediately determine where that particular mistake was made? And what is the punishment for those who send in wrong figures?

[DZXL] That is well taken, ambassador.

[Cojuangco] Secondly, the Congress alone can proclaim the winners in the presidential and vice presidential races. What happens if the people have already accepted the figures announced [by the MCQC] but then Congress proclaims a different winner? This country will be in chaos.

[DZXL] Former Secretary Miriam Defensor Santiago is set to hold rallies today which would start in Iloilo city. What do you have to say about this?

[Cojuangco] That is up to her. *We live in a democracy and that is her privelege. But certainly, I am not willing to undertake such an action. I would not want to comment on her decision. That is her privelege and certainly she is entitled to whatever she feels. I have voiced awhile ago my opinion and apprehensions and I speak with those statements.*

[DZXL] Can you tell us other things which you discussed during your news conference?

[Cojuangco] I said that I received reliable information, though I do not have any proof to show, that the government conducted a banking transaction on Sunday [10 May] at the Philippine National Bank, then transferred to the Land Bank 2 billion pesos, which was later remitted to its regional offices. An armored truck was used to distribute that money. This is the only time I heard of a bank transaction that took place on a Sunday.

[DZXL] If you have any message for the nation, please feel free to give it.

[Cojuangco] I thank all those who supported me. What I can say is that it is not over yet and *I think we have the winning margin to be ultimately proclaimed the winner of this election. I would want to assure each and every citizen of this republic that I am one that would be willing to abide by anyone who is proclaimed by the Congress as provided for by the Constitution.*

Confident of Victory

HK1805044992 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 18 May 92 p 5

[Text] Presidential candidate Eduardo "Danding" Cojuangco of the Nationalist People's Coalition (NPC) said yesterday that he has prepared several options to preserve his gains in the elections, but stressed that all these are within the boundaries of the law.

Cojuangco rejected speculations that he might resort to extralegal measures.

"I believe in the democratic process, and I will never break the law," he said, adding that he will recognize the electoral winners to be declared by Congress.

But the NPC bet maintained his stand that he and his running mate, Sen Joseph "Erap" Estrada, had won the elections.

Cojuangco reiterated that unreleased vote tallies reported by his regional leaders showed that he won the presidency by a comfortable margin.

Cojuangco cited tabulated returns from the precincts and signed by the precinct officials.

He said he was confident the official canvassing by Congress will bear this out.

NPC officials said that in the party's private quick count, Fidel Ramos was leading by 10,000 votes.

But Cojuangco said he was confident he will surmount this. He again called on his supporters and party workers to increase their vigilance until the last votes are counted and he emerges victorious.

Although his votes have been greatly reduced because of poll irregularities affecting the votes of frontrunning non-administration candidates like him and Miriam Defensor Santiago, Cojuangco said he had enough votes to be declared the winner by Congress.

Aquino Not To Use Emergency Powers on Protests

HK1805094392 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 18 May 92

[By Dick Sinchongco]

[Text] President Aquino has assured the public she will not exercise her emergency powers to prevent plans for widespread protests by candidates. The president issued this assurance amid fears from some sectors that she might use some of her emergency powers, including the suspension of habeas corpus, to crush or stem the spread of protests launched by candidates like People's Reform Party presidential candidate Miriam Defensor Santiago. The writ suspension is viewed as a legal basis for the declaration of martial law. The president said she sees nothing at present that could possibly prevent Congress from declaring a winner in the presidential election.

Aquino, Cabinet Discuss Transition Program

HK1805094492 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1300 GMT 17 May 92

["Ask the President" program with President Corazon Aquino, Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon, and Cabinet Secretary Chito Sobrepena discussing transfer of power to the next administration—live or recorded; italicized passages in English]

[Excerpts] [Aquino] Good evening to all of you, my beloved countrymen. Tonight, we will talk about our transition program. We all know that the election is over and we now await the proclamation of the next president. Before this takes place, we have prepared for a smooth transfer of power. With us tonight are Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon and Cabinet Secretary Chito Sobrepena.

In the past, there was no transition program because the incumbent president vied for reelection and perhaps was very confident of winning, which is why there was no preparation for a transition program.

What we did is, as early as July 1992, I instructed Secretary Sobrepena to prepare for a smooth transfer of power. He did as I told him. I named the executive secretary head of the transition committee. Secretary Drilon will explain what his committee has done so far regarding the transition program.

[Drilon] During the past several weeks, we have appointed various transition coordinators in line departments to head their own committees. They prepared briefing papers for the next administration if they need them. *As soon as the president is proclaimed and that president has named the appropriate department secretaries,* we will offer them briefings, if they need them, on what the departments' mandates are, which laws are pertinent to and needed by the departments, what programs the departments are undertaking, what programs are needed based on the transition coordinators' opinions, and what problems need the new administration's immediate attention. These documents are now being submitted to us, which we will collect and review so that a clear program can be presented to the next administration.

[Aquino] Secretary Sobrepena, you told me that even in the United States, an office for the transition program was established under, I guess, President Carter. In our country, that was not done, especially when I became president because *there was no transfer of power, as we all know, because I was installed into office by the People Power revolution.* We sent an undersecretary to Washington to study their system. Maybe, you can tell our listeners about this.

[Sobrepena] Through the U. S. Government's help, we sent Undersecretary Tale there. He learned that there was a formal transition program for each administration. The transition program was successful because Congress provided it with a budget. They wanted the transition from one president to the next to be smooth. One thing we learned which we can adopt here, which we have already recommended and has been approved, is to give an office to the president right after he has taken his oath of office. This can just be a small office where he and his transition team can work in Malacanang. This will also be conducted in various departments. Hotlines will also be provided to make the job easier.

[Aquino] I want to inform our listeners, specially the incoming cabinet members that this is only *an offer. We are not imposing this on anybody. But we just believe that we should be ready for whatever information will be asked of us. It is really up to the next president and his cabinet whether they would like us to brief them.* But I think this will help the next administration a lot. They may want to continue our programs. Some of our projects may necessitate immediate attention, like our budget. This has to be presented to Congress in July. [passage omitted]

[Drilon] Mrs. President, it is also important to explain to the people that our system's stability is vital for our economic growth. *Stability is essential to economic growth and there can be no better proof of stability than a peaceful transfer of power.* If our investors, especially foreigners, see that we do not even know how to transfer power, they would have second thoughts on investing here. So, it is important to show the world that we Filipinos can transfer power to ensure program continuity. [passage omitted]

[Aquino] Filipinos are hoping for program continuity. They expect the next administration to carry on with whatever good projects the previous administration has begun. [passage omitted] For my part, I will congratulate whoever is declared president. *I will offer the president-elect whatever assistance the next president will ask of us. It is good that we have prepared for this.*

[Sobrepena] You know, Mrs. President, the introduction of a transition program is one of your legacies. This is the only time, in Malacanang's history, that there has been a systematic transfer of power. So you are starting a new tradition. [passage omitted]

[Aquino] [passage omitted] *I think it is important for me to lead by example and that, hopefully, that will be a continuing thing.* When I assumed office there was no turnover and we were shocked to learn later that there was no budget left. This time, the next president will be told of the budget. *Everything will be transparent as that is one of my policies.* Everything we are doing now, which proves good, should be pursued by the next administration. [passage omitted] I want to offer our people our efforts to ensure a smooth and peaceful transition of power. I hope that this will not only be carried out by the Aquino administration but by successive administrations. I hope this will become part of our government. I thank all of you who participated and helped maintain a peaceful, orderly, and clean election. I call on every Filipino to monitor the vote counting and ask whoever has information on cheating or any irregular activity to report this to the Commission on Elections [Comelec]. I appeal to all candidates to advise their followers to remain calm and support our Comelec. I thank Secretaries Drilon and Sobrepena for their efforts for a successful transition program. Let us continue to pray that the election we held peacefully and orderly may end in a clean and orderly proclamation of winners.

Aquino, De Villa, Abadia Discuss Armed Forces

HK1805025292 Quezon City MALAYA in English 16 May 92 p 1

[Text] President Aquino yesterday summoned Defense Secretary Renato de Villa and Gen Lisandro Abadia, armed forces chief, to inquire into the situation within the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] in the midst of tension generated by the recent election.

In a meeting that lasted for more that an hour late yesterday afternoon, De Villa said the President "asked a lot of questions, essentially about the situation in the AFP."

The defense chief said he assured Mrs Aquino that the armed forces continues to do its job in relation to the elections and will do so until a new president is proclaimed. "It (the AFP) is still there," he said.

De Villa also said the defense establishment is concerned about Miriam Defensor Santiago's call for a nationwide protest action. While saying the protest is entirely within the bounds of the electoral process since "people like to protest if they suspect they're cheated," he also said, "Of course, we're concerned and we will monitor it."

But, he added, "Right now, it is not a cause for alarm."

General Abadia continued to dismiss the threat raised by the Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan [RAM-Nationalist Revolutionary Alliance] that it would move against the government if the election is marked by cheating. "The RAM is so discredited that it has become a terrorist group," he said.

"I don't think any group of responsible people would deal with RAM," he said as he recalled that the group tried to prevent the holding of the elections.

When asked if the government was expecting any movement from that rebel group, Abadia said, "No. We do not see it on the ground."

Malacanang Observes 'No Antibases Backlash'

HK1805032192 Quezon City MALAYA in English 17 May 92 p 6

[By Chit Estell]

[Text] Malacanang said yesterday senators who rejected the treaty extending the stay of the U.S. military facilities did not suffer in the recent elections, thereby showing that their actions probably have the Filipino people's support after all.

It also said the apparent absence of U.S. intervention in this year's elections could be one of the factors that made possible the holding of peaceful polls.

"One of the results of the election is that we can see there was no anti-bases backlash. If there was, it was very little. It was not effective at all," Press Secretary Horacio Paredes said.

If the recent election were to be seen as a kind of referendum for the senators' action on the proposed treaty, he said, the rejection would appear to have the people's approval.

He noted that presidential candidate Jovito-Salonga, who was Senate president during the deliberations on the treaty and who voted against this, "did quite well" in areas affected by the pullout of American military forces, such as Olongapo, Zambales.

Although Sen. Agapito Aquino (LDP [Struggle of Filipino Democrats] Tarlac) reportedly performed poorly in his bailiwick, other senators who were not based in Central Luzon had a good showing in those same areas.

"We were expecting that if there's going to be a backlash, all of these candidates will just drop in certain areas like Central Luzon," Paredes said. But come voting day, the anti-bases senators still pulled through.

Tabulations show that even as those senators who voted for the treaty seem to ahve topped the polls, they were being followed closely by those who rejected it. Some anti-base senators like Ernesto Maceda, Orlando Mercado, and Teofisto Guingona even appear to be doing better than the other pro-base senators like Heherson Alvarez, Santanina Rasul, Jose Lina and John Osmena. Sen. Joseph Estrada, another anti-base senator, leads in the vice presidential race.

Osmena, in particular, warned that senators who rejected the treaty would be buried in the lahar of the elections because of their position.

Paredes said if at all, it is possible that the bases were not even an issue during the elections. Palace observers said the outcome of the elections pointed more strongly to a rejection of traditonal politicians than any other things.

Thailand

Announcement Blames Chamlong, Seeks Understanding

BK1705173292 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1633 GMT 17 May 92

[By announcer on 18 May in Bangkok, live, carried simultaneously on Bangkok Army TV channels 5 and 7, and Bangkok Thai Color TV channels 3]

[Text] At about 2400, Major General Chamlong Simuang instigated some people to seize the Phukhao Thong Fire Station, and several pieces of government property were destroyed. It becomes necessary for the government to take drastic action to prevent further damage. Therefore, it appeals to the people in general, who do not condone Maj. Gen. Chamlong's violent methods, to understand the government's necessity in this regard.

Situation Tense After Clash; Appeals for Calm

BK1705171692 Bangkok Chulalongkon University Radio in Thai 1650 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] There was a report that the situation on Bamrungmuang Road was very tense. A crowd of about 200 clashed with the authorities performing their duties. They threw objects on the officials, and the latters returned them by using clubs. Some of the officials fired sporadic warning shots.

Chulalongkon University Radio hereby begs all sides to use restraint and to be more patient. Let there be no bloodshed among us since we are all Thai. Please use restraint and be more patient. Please remain calm and use good reason, let us turn to each other as brothers as we are all Thai. Let there be no clashes between us.

State of Emergency Declared in Bangkok, Outskirts

BK1705175492 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1730 GMT 17 May 92

["Announcement on declaration of state of emergency in Bangkok and the surrounding areas"]

[Text] Pursuant to the unrest that certain groups of people have created in Bangkok and the surrounding areas, which has affected the safety of the people and created a situation which could endanger the security or safety of the Kingdom, empowered by Articles 4 and 21 of the 1952 National Act on Administration, the prime minister and the interior minister instruct that a state of emergency be declared in Bangkok, Samut Prakan, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, and Samut Sakhon Provinces. This is effective from 0030 on 18 May [1730 GMT 17 May].

Signed: General Suchinda Khraprayun, prime minister
Air Chief Marshal Anan Kalintha, interior minister

State of Emergency Need Explained

BK1705181692 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1750 GMT 17 May 92

["Government statement" carried simultaneously on Bangkok Army TV channels 5 and 7, and Bangkok Thai Color TV channels 3 and 9 on 18 May—live, read by announcer]

[Text] Whereas at present groups of people have collaborated to create unrest in Bangkok and the surrounding areas to the point of rioting, the government has tried to prevent the situation and to stop it from worsening in the interest of peace of the people. However, these groups have not ceased their activities. Therefore it is necessary for the government to use drastic measures to stop these events that could endanger the peace and well-being of the people by using the police and military forces, as well as legal measures to immediately and drastically suppress the people who have disturbed the peace, in order to restore normalcy as soon as possible.

For this reason, it is necessary for the government to declare a state of emergency beginning 18 May at 0030. The people are hereby informed. They are asked to cooperate with the government in every way in order to restore the situation to normality quickly.

Announced on 18 May 1992.

[Signed] General Suchinda Khraprayun, prime minister

Officials Appointed

BK1705185092 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1805 GMT 17 May 92

["Announcement on appointment of officials to carry out service under the Legislative Act of B.E. 2495 on administration during a state of emergency," carried simultaneously on Bangkok Army TV channels 5 and 7, and Bangkok Thai Color TV channels 3 and 9—read by announcer]

[Text] With reference to the state of emergency declared in Bangkok and outlying areas, officials are hereby appointed to carry out service under the Legislative Act of B.E. [Buddhist Era] 2495 [1952] on Administration During a State of Emergency. By virtue of Article 21 of the Legislative Act of B.E. 2495 on Administation During a State of Emergency, the following officials are appointed as authorities in charge:

1. The supreme commander and Air Force commander in chief,
2. The Army commander and commander of the Capital Security Commander,
3. The Navy commander,
4. The director general of the Police Department,
5. The deputy police director general for crime suppression,
6. The metropolitan police commissioner,
7. The chief of the Central Investigation Bureau of the Police Department,
8. Police officers from the rank of second lieutenant who are stationed in Bangkok, or in Samut Prakan, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, and Samut Sakhon Provinces.

Announced on 18 May 1992 at 0030

[Signed] General Suchinda Khraprayun, prime minister; Air Chief Marshal Anan Kalintha, interior minister.

Protesters Told To Disband

BK1705193092 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1800 GMT 17 May 92

["Statement No. 1 by the Army and the Capital Security Command on discontinuation of rally," broadcast simultaneously on Bangkok Army TV Channels 5 and 7, and Bangkok Thai Color TV Channels 3 and 9—read by announcer]

[Text] Whereas the government already has declared a state of emergency in Bangkok and nearby areas beginning at 0030 on 18 May and has appointed officials to implement the 1952 act on national administration in an emergency situation, the commander of the Army and the Capital Security Command, in his position as the implementing official, wishes to inform the people that the present gathering or rally could endanger their safety, lives, or property. Therefore, the people participating in the rally are asked to discontinue their gathering as quickly as possible. Otherwise the Army and the Capital

Security Command will use soldiers and policemen for the immediate and drastic suppression in order to return the situation to normal as soon as possible.

This is effective immediately.

Announced on 18 May.

[Signed] General Itsaraphong Nunphakdi
Army commander and commander of the Capital Security Command

Schools Closed for 3 Days

BK1705183992 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1810 GMT 17 May 92

["Education Ministry announcement on closure of schools," by announcer on 18 May in bangkok and carried simultaneously on Bangkok Army TV Channels 5 and 7, and Bangkok Thai Color TV Channels 3 and 9—live]

[Text] In light of the unrest resulting from the political rally in Bangkok which has created traffic problems in certain streets and which could cause an undesirable situation, the Education Ministry has decided that for the sake of the students' safety, schools under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry located in Bangkok, Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, Nonthaburi, and Pathum Thani Provinces are to be closed for 3 days, from 18 to 20 May 1992.

The public is hereby informed.

Announced on 18 May.

[Signed] The permanent secretary of the Education Ministry

Gatherings Over 10 Banned

BK1705185792 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1830 GMT 17 May 92

["Interior Ministry Announcement No. 333/1992," broadcast simultaneously on Bangkok Army TV Channels 5 and 7, and Bangkok Thai Color TV Channels 3 and 9—read by announcer]

[Text] Whereas the government already has declared a state of emergency in Bangkok and nearby areas beginning at 0030 on 18 May and has appointed officials to implement the 1952 act on national administration in an emergency situation, in order to facilitate these officials in the maintenance of peace and order, and empowered by Articles 8 and 21 of this same act, gatherings of more than 10 people for abnormal purposes in all districts of Bangkok, and in Samut Prakan, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, and Samut Sakhon are prohibited unless permission is obtained from the officials concerned. Violators are to be arrested for investigation.

The above paragraph is not to be applied to gatherings of people living in the same house.

This is effective immediately.

Announced on 18 May at 0130

[Signed] Air Chief Marshal Anan Kalintha, interior minister

Newsmen Attacked; Rally Still On

BK1705191692 Hong Kong AFP in English 1851 GMT 17 May 92

[By Erskine McCullough]

[Text] Bangkok, May 18 (AFP)—Thailand's government declared a state of emergency in Bangkok and surrounding provinces and calling out troops to quell anti-government protests, an official spokesman declared Monday.

The early-morning announcement came hours after bloody clashes between police and demonstrators Sunday which followed a mass rally calling for the ousting of Thailand's unelected prime minister, Suchinda Khraprayun.

Speaking on television, the official spokesman said troops were being called out to break up the demonstrations. He said the government had no choice but to take tough action against the protesters, who continued to demonstrate into the night despite the declaration of the state of emergency.

"The government will use political and military units to immediately and forcibly quell the public disturbance," he said.

Earlier, a government spokesman, in a special television broadcast several hours after Sunday's violence, said "tough action" needed to be taken to stop the crowd getting out of control.

He claimed some of the protesters had seized a nearby police station, but gave no further details.

The confrontation took place after a group of about 4,000 broke off from the mass rally, attended by an estimated 100,000, and began marching to Government House.

As the protesters approached a bridge leading to Government House, police quickly set up barbed wire barricades. Then as the demonstrators arrived, fire engines were brought up and water canons turned on them.

Police snatch squads moved in, grabbing several demonstrators and dragging them behind police line.

Some of the crowd began hurling missiles at the police and several people, including police, were reported injured.

News photographers were also attacked by the security forces. An Agence France-Presse photographer said 10 policemen beat him up as he tried to record the confrontation.

Another photographer, from the U.S. news agency The Associated Press, was taken to hospital, blood pouring from her nose.

Witnesses said at least one Molotov cocktail was thrown at the security forces, but failed to explode.

After the clashes, rally organisers quickly tried to cool things down, ordering the crowd to sit down and stop throwing missiles. But many at first refused, demanding to have it out with the police.

Popular opposition leader Chamlong Simuang quickly arrived on the scene and began addressing the protesters, whose number had swelled to 30,000, calling for calm. An uneasy peace finally settled over the area.

Thailand's military-run television stations, criticised for virtually ignoring other anti-government protests in recent days, broke into its regular programming to give details of Sunday's clash.

The stations blamed the demonstrators for the violence, claiming they had attacked the police. Channel 7 said several policemen had been injured, but gave no news about any demonstrators being hurt. Suchinda, who did not stand in Thailand's general elections in March, has become the main target of the anti-government movement which is demanding major changes to the constitution.

The constitution was rewritten by the junta which seized control in a bloodless coup in 1991. Suchinda, who was the armed forces chief at the time of the coup, is credited with masterminding behind the overthrow of the previous elected government of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan.

The key constitutional change demanded by the prosters is that Thailand's prime minister must be an elected member of parliament. If approved, Suchinda would be forced to resign.

Before the violence, Chamlong accused Suchinda during Sunday's mass rally of wanting to stay in power for 10 years and of being little more than "a dictator."

"We will fight until Thailand has true democracy and an elected MP as prime minister," Chamlong said.

Suchinda, who Sunday was in the northern province of Nan, said earlier that he did not expect the planned rally to end in violence.

But he said that if disturbances did take place, he was prepared to return to the capital immediately.

'Suppression' of Rioters Begins

BK1705215992 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 2150 GMT 17 May 92

[Announcement—live; read by announcer and broadcast simultaneously on Bangkok Army TV Channels 5 and 7, and Bangkok Thai Color TV Channels 3 and 9]

[Text] At 0430 on 18 May [2130 GMT 17 May], the government forces comprising Army, Navy, Air Force, police, and civilian personnel started the suppression of people who disturbed the peace. Therefore, the fraternal people are asked absolutely not to travel into the Phan Fa Bridge and Democracy Monument areas in order to avoid hindering the officials in their drastic efforts to lawfully maintain peace and order.

Security Forces, Protesters Clash

BK1705215092 Hong Kong AFP in English 2149 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] Bangkok, May 18 (AFP)—At least four demonstrators were feared shot and killed Monday during bloody clashes between anti-government protesters and the security forces in Bangkok.

An AFP photographer who tried to photograph the bodies had his cameras confiscated by troops.

Earlier a government spokesman announced that armed troops had been ordered to break up ongoing demonstrations immediately.

"The government has no alternative but to send in the armed forces," the spokesman said on television.

Rioting continued in the early hours of the morning with cars on fire and at least one building ablaze.

The main group of demonstrators, numbering several thousand, were standing firm near Democracy Monument, despite a final warning from the government to disperse.

'Propaganda' Banned From Publications

BK1705195092 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1840 GMT 17 May 92

["Interior Ministry Announcement No. 334/1992 banning propaganda or publications that are a threat to national security or national stability," broadcast simultaneously on Bangkok Army TV Channels 5 and 7, and Bangkok Thai Color TV Channel 3 and 9—read by announcer]

[Text] Pursuant to the declaration of state of emergency in Bangkok and outlying areas as of 0030 on 18 May 1992 [1730 GMT 17 May] and the appointment of officials to carry out services under the Act on Administration During the State of Emergency of 1992, by virtue of Article 9 and Article 21 of the 1952 Act on

Administration during a State of Emergency, newspapers and printing materials under the Printing Act are hereby prohibited from making propaganda or printing documents with contents that threaten national security or national stability or disturb public law and order. Those violating this order will be arrested by the authorities and subject to further investigation thereafter.

The announcement takes effect immediately.

Announced on 18 May 1992

[Signed] Air Chief Marshal Anan Kalintha, interior minister.

Suppression Necessary, Restraint Urged

BK1705203092 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 2000 GMT 17 May 92

[Unattributed announcement broadcast simultaneously on Bangkok Army TV Channels 5 and 7, and Bangkok Thai Color TV Channels 3 and 9—read by announcer]

[Text] As the people who have disturbed the peace and created a riot in Bangkok which resulted in damage to government property and in the injury of several officials carrying out their lawful duties, and as the public has already been informed, the Capital Security Command has tried to stop the cause of such events by resorting to perseverance and restraint. However, there is now a trend that the situation will become increasingly violent. So to prevent further damage to the nation it is necessary for the Army, Navy, Air Force, police, and civilian forces to drastically suppress these peace-disturbing elements beginning at 0300 on 18 May [2000 GMT 17 May].

Therefore, people who have no business with these elements are asked to return home quickly. The officials will try to exercise extreme restraint.

Rioters Burn Cars, Fire Station; Free Convicts

BK1705204292 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 2015 GMT 17 May 92

[Unattributed announcement broadcast simultaneously on Bangkok Army TV Channels 5 and 7, and Bangkok Thai Color TV Channels 3 and 9—announcement live, read by announcer]

[Text] Major General Chamlong Simuang and rioters have set fire to about a dozen vehicles belonging to the government or to private persons. A number of officials have been injured. The rioters have set fire to the Phukhaothong Police Fire Station, and the Juvenile Welfare Center. They have seized the Nangloeng Metropolitan Police Station and freed the convicts. They have destroyed state property. There is a tendency for the rioters to continue taking and damaging state property at government premises. The government will try to put down the violence as soon as possible.

More Killings Feared

BK1805070092 Hong Kong AFP in English 0650 GMT 18 May 92

[By Erskine McCullough]

[Text] Bangkok, May 18 (AFP)—Fears of further bloodshed in the Thai capital were growing Monday as thousands of demonstrators defied a government ban and continued their protest hours after troops shot dead an estimated 13 people.

The government declared a state of emergency in Bangkok and surrounding areas under which meetings of more than 10 people are banned, but thousands of protesters refused to budge.

The cabinet held an emergency meeting early Monday but government officials were unable to give any details of what was discussed.

A military spokesman said resolving the standoff would be difficult but said he believed there would be no further incidents.

In a defiant statement in late morning, protesters demanding the resignation of unelected Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun vowed to stay put, saying that to concede would mean accepting a military dictatorship for the next 10 years.

Hundreds of troop reinforcements poured into the city, with four armoured trucks with heavy machine guns mounted on them standing by.

The impasse follows a bloody night of rioting which, according to Thai military intelligence sources, left approximately 13 people dead and hundreds injured.

Senior military officials have reportedly told diplomats that the death toll was five.

A random check of hospitals in the area by AFP confirmed three dead.

In the worse violence here in almost 20 years, a peaceful demonstration spearheaded by opposition leader Chamlong Simuang turned suddenly to confrontation as several thousand people began marching on government house.

Police set up barbed wire barriers and turned water cannons on the approaching crowd.

The police said some of the protesters drove a pick-up truck at the barricade and tried to crash through.

Several small groups of demonstrators broke away and began burning police and fire stations and torching police cars.

The English-language newspaper THE NATION claimed dozens of baton-wielding police commandos smashed parked cars and beat up anyone in the area. The paper said scores of people were injured, several of them seriously.

Finally the police were withdrawn and troops called in.

A series of special government broadcasts began interrupting regular television programmes as the situation continued to deteriorate, and an official spokesman declared a state of emergency.

The government also ordered schools shut, slapped a gag order on newspapers, declared a three-day public holiday and ordered people to stay at home Monday.

As tens of thousands of protesters milled around the area of Democracy Monument, the government warned them to disperse and said troops had been ordered to move in.

Thirty minutes later a final warning said the troops, armed with automatic rifles, were closing in. But the crowd remained, and heavy automatic fire was heard shortly before dawn.

Journalists and photographers reported seeing demonstrators' bodies picked up and bundled into ambulances.

At daybreak, the charred remains of several buildings continued to smoulder, sending a large black cloud into the sky, and burnt-out cars littered the area.

Ever since Suchinda stepped down last month as military chief to head the government, made up of a pro-military five-party coalition in April, he has been the target of mass street demonstrations organised by the opposition.

The protesters claim Suchinda is the front man of a military regime determined to run the country for at least a decade.

The state of emergency empowers security forces to enter any place from dawn to dusk to search buildings, detain anyone suspected of threatening national security and stop anyone leaving the country on grounds of security.

Suchinda Gives Address on Government's Actions

BK1805084392 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 0702 GMT 18 May 92

[Speech by Thai Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun—recorded, broadcast simultaneously on Bangkok Army TV channel 5 and Bangkok Thai color televison channel 9]

[Text] Respected and beloved Thai fraternal people: First of all, I would like to express my extreme grief to the fraternal people and government authorities who suffered from the consequences of last night's unrest. I and my government are ready to take any action and do our utmost to relieve your sufferings. The fraternal people have probably realized that the government and authorities have been trying their best to solve all the problems with that concilatory attitude which is characteristic of the Thai people. Due to the instigation of the people by Major General Chamlong Simuang and some people whose activities are detrimental to the stability of the institutions of the nation, religion, and monarchy, a regrettable incident took place. Maj. Gen. Chamlong and the group of people who prefer violence organized several political rallies and made several attempts to instigate participants of those rallies to resort to violence in pursuance of political gains. I and government authorities have been trying to compromise for the sake of the unity and tranquility of the people in the country. During the subsequent rally on the evening of 17 May, the rally leaders were determined to turn the peaceful rally into a violent one. Eventually, they pursuaded the rally participants to march along Ratchadamnoen Avenue for no reason despite the fact and I and the state authorities have allowed them to rally at the Sanam Luang grounds without any conditions. They were allowed to verbally attack me in my capacity as the prime minister and hold a rally at Sanam Luang as long as they wanted. Ratchadamnoen Avenue is a route leading to important government offices and the premises of the royal palace. The rally leaders know very well that the government cannot allow them to proceed along the avenue. On the night of 8 May demonstrations along this avenue were deterred. These incidents indicated Maj. Gen. Chamlong's intention to trigger violence. The conflict between Khun Chamlong and myself is about the differences in our principles and can be settled through peaceful means within the framework of the rules. However, Maj Gen Chamlong led the people to penetrate the Phanfa Bridge area. It was necessary for the authorities to stop them. The rally leaders tried to instigate the fraternal people's indignation and hatred against the authorities. Barricades were dismantled and stones were hurled at authorities. Official vehicles were also set afire. The violence escalated, leading to the seizure of the Nang Loeng police station and release of inmates from the detention cells together with the capture of all firearms of the station. The police authorities at the station did not resist or fight back because they did not want to further aggravate the situation. These rioters continued their violent spree by taking over and ransacking several other government offices. In face of the magnitude of the situation, the government still adhered to the principle of perseverence and restraint. Unfortunately, Maj. Gen. Chamlong and the rally leaders did not abandon their aggressive attempts and even incited the protestors to harm authorities and destroy government property to a greater degree. If was feared that the situation would become uncontrolable. Therefore, at about 0030 today, I was compelled to declare a state of emergency and appealed to the protestors to end their violent actions and return to their former rally site at the Sanam Luang grounds. But Maj. Gen. Chamlong refused to comply with the request and accelerated his instigation of the protesters. The government, with no other alternative left, thus decided to use the Army, Navy, Air Force, police, and civilian forces to terminate the violence. The situation since then began to improve after the fraternal people who participated in the rally came to realize the fact and freed themselves from the instigation of those ill-intentioned rally leaders. I, as the head of government, extremely regret the legal actions I have had to take to end and prevent further harm to the country and people. I and my government, with no other alternatives left, hope that the fraternal people understand the circumstances. Last of all, I and my government wish to pledge to the fraternal people that we will act expeditiously and try our utmost to restore the situation to normality as quickly as possible in order to restore peace, which is the common desire of our Thai fraternal people throughout the entire country.

Demonstrators, Troops Clash Again

BK1805083292 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Bangkok, May 18 (AFP)—Heavy firing broke out in the Thai capital Monday afternoon at 3:10 p.m. (0810 GMT) as unarmed pro-democracy demonstrators approached heavily-armed Thai troops blocking their route.

Early Monday morning an estimated 13 demonstrators were killed when troops opened fire in an attempt to break up the anti-goverment protest.

The firing was still continuing several minutes later.

There were no immediate reports of any injuries.

An AFP reporter on a roof overlooking the scene said there were hundreds of bodies lying on the road but it was not immediately known if they had simply dived for cover or had been hit.

After several minutes the barrage stopped but several isolated bursts still rang out.

Amongst the people on the ground was opposition leader Chamlong Simuang who has led the weeks of mass street demonstrations calling for the resignation of Thai Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun.

Hundreds of other demonstrators fled to a nearby temple.

Rally Dispersed by Security Command

BK1805091592 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 0900 GMT 18 May 92

[Announcement—read by announcer; live, broadcast simultaneously on Bangkok Army TV Channels 5 and 7, and Bangkok Thai Color TV Channels 3 and 9 on 18 May]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The Capital Security Command comprising the forces of the Army, Navy, Air Force, police, and civilian officials have successfully dispersed the crowd of rioters without any bloodshed. The people are strictly asked not to enter the Phanfa Bridge and the Democracy Monument because officials will need to clear and clean the area urgently for safety reasons.

This is for the information of the general public.

Troops Open Fire, Arrest Chamlong

BK1805092692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0914 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Bangkok, May 18 (AFP)—Heavily-armed Thai troops opened fire Monday afternoon on hundreds of anti-government demonstrators refusing to disperse and arrested protest leader Chamlong Simuang.

First reports said there were some dead and injured but as the firing stopped, reporters on the scene said there seemed to be no casualties.

A government spokesman interrupted regular television programmes to say the protest rally had been broken up without any injuries.

Although people remained lying on the streets, reporters said none of them seemed to be injured.

Four armoured personnel carriers with heavy machine guns mounted on them quickly moved into the area.

Several hundred men were seen being arrested, their hands tied behind their backs, and put into army lorries that also had moved into the area.

The shooting resumed 12 hours after troops opened fire on tens of thousands of demonstrators overnight, killing an estimated 13 people.

An AFP reporter watching this afternoon's attack from a rooftop said he saw troops firing into the air as they marched past in formation.

Demonstrators began fleeing in all directions, some seeking refuge in a nearby temple.

Eyewitnesses said it was a clearly worked out plan by the military, which began to spread throughout the area in a major mopping up operation.

The firing went on for nearly 15 minutes as troops fired off burst after burst in a series of barrages.

Some demonstrators were seen putting their hands in the air and surrendering.

Further on Chamlong Arrest

OW1805113592 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Thai security forces arrested and took away Mr. Chamlong, former Bangkok city mayor and leader of the antigovernment campaign, this evening Japan time. He was among the antigovernment demonstrators at the time of his arrest by the security forces. [video shows Chamlong speaking a few words with an unidentified

NHK reporter and soon afterward bowing his head as shots ring out while demonstrators cling together on the ground]

[NHK reporter Naohiro Tanaka with "on-the-spot report" from Bangkok] The Thai Armed Forces have just begun the use of force. They are rushing toward demonstrators who have assembled around the Democracy Memorial Tower, while shooting in the air. The demonstrators are lying flat on the ground. The shots began ringing out just at the moment when I was about to interview Mr. Chamlong. I heard shots and soldiers with rifles rushed toward us. I was forced along with thousands of demonstrators to lie flat on the ground. The demonstrators were desperate to hide Mr. Chamlong. After 20 minutes of shooting, Mr. Chamlong emerged from among the demonstrators and shouted: I am Mr. Chamlong; arrest only me. He was handcuffed by a helmeted soldier and taken away. I was released because of my press card. The demonstrators remained flat on the ground at the point of bayonets.

Suchinda Chairs Special Cabinet Meeting on Unrest

BK1805105592 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1030 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Prime Minister General Suchinda Khraprayun today chaired a special cabinet meeting at Government House. The meeting lasted for almost three hours. Those present were briefed on the clashes between the protesters and police authorities. Concern was expressed in the meeting for the economic situation of the country as a result of the declaration of the state of emergency.

Aphichat Halamchiak, deputy spokesman of the Samakkhi Tham Party, in his capacity as the deputy spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office, expressed confidence that the prime minister would be able to reach an understanding with the protesters and be able to disperse the rally within three days. He further said that the Foreign Ministry is also ready to explain the facts about the situation in the country.

Opposition To Continue Struggle in Parliament

BK1805132892 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] This evening leaders of the opposition parties, comprising New Aspiration Party leader General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Democrat Party leader Chuan Likphai, Solidarity Party leader Bunchu Rotchanasathian, and Phalang Tham Party acting leader Admiral Siri Sirirangsi, held a joint meeting to discuss the working direction of the four oppostion parties. The meeting lasted for some two hours.

After that, the opposition parties held a press conference and issued a joint statement on the political crisis, calling on the government to immediately stop using violent measures against the people and stop blacking out news from journalists so the people can thoroughly receive news reports. At the same time, they also expressed regret over the incidents arising from the political crisis.

As for the direction for future struggle by the opposition parties, Chuan Likphai said they will continue to adhere to the parliamentary path, especially to having the constitutional amendment motion submitted by the opposition parties to be debated on 22 May.

Hospital Staff Told Not To Reveal Number Hurt

BK1805094792 Bangkok BANGKOK POST (Special Supplment) in English 18 May 92 p 8

[Text] One of several dead protesters was taken to Wachira Hospital, which treated 36 people for wounds, including one person in a serious condition, according to hospital officials.

Overall, more than 200 people including 21 policemen were injured in clashes between protesters and government forces early this morning.

Most of the injured protesters were released after receiving medical treatment.

Wachira Hospital officials at the emergency unit said the dead protester was shot in the back with an M-16.

A report from Sirirat Hospital said a staff doctor, Dr Thira Khongprachopchai, was shot in the stomach while on duty to help the wounded at the protest scene.

Hospital officials said Dr Thira was assigned by the hosital to go to the protest site at 4 a.m. after the clash erupted.

Up to 8 a.m., 56 patients were said to have received treatment at the hospital, including a significant group who arrived shortly after 4 a.m., when shooting was reported at the Phan Fa bridge.

Twelve patients remained in hospital, including a Western cameraman, Thierry Falise, who is the Bangkok-based correspondent for L'Express.

The Outpatients' Department of the state-run hospital is closed to "general patients" for three days from today, in what one staff member said was a "state of preparedness" connected with the protest.

Security has apparently been stepped up at Sirirat, with policemen guarding main gates and denying entry to cars not carrying required stickers.

Doctors and nurses who went to the clash scene near the Democracy Monument claimed that armed soldiers refused to allow them to take dead bodies from the battle scene.

"Most of the injured protesters who were admitted to the hospital before 4 a.m. suffered bruises from beatings while those brought in after 4 a.m. had been shot," hospital officials and the injured said.

At Central Hospital 21 people including a woman were admitted with serious injuries. Ten reportedly had brain haemorrhages as a result of beatings.

Four of the people had been shot while three policemen showed up at the hospital to receive treatment for minor injuries.

A hospital official said altogether 62 people went to receive medical treatment from the hospital.

At 8.30 a.m. Bangkok Governor Kritsada Arunwongse na Ayuthaya went to visit the injured.

Among those being treated was Sarawut Phupet, a student at Si Pathum College, and a reporter named Watchawut.

Officials at the Police Hospital said that a total of 26 people came for treatment during clashes before dawn.

Hospital officials said of this number, 21 were policemen, the rest civilians. Three people were admitted.

At Ramathibodi Hospital, officials said they had been told by "senior officials" not to reveal the figure of those who came for treatment. Officials said, however, that all of those who came for treatment were men.

Hua Chiew Hospital officials said six patients were admitted suffering from severe beatings while more than 30 others were discharged after being treated.

The injured police received medical treatment at Wachira Hospital, Ramathibodi Hospital and Police Hospital.

Premier Dismisses Renewed Calls for Resignation

BK1805035592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 May 92 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun rejects the renewed call by pro-democracy groups for his resignation, saying he has assumed power at the invitation of political parties which are providing him with legitimate support in Parliament.

He told reporters during an inspection tour of Nan Province yesterday that the demonstrators in Bangkok represent people who disagree with his rise to power.

But he insisted he also has public support.

He said that although the 300 to 400 people who welcomed him in Nan may not represent the majority they more or less represent people who support him.

"How else can we measure public support except to go for the number of MPs Parliament?"

He complained that the news media appeared to have an impression that the crowd which turned up to support him was organised by the Government.

"Why don't you think about it the other way around," Gen Suchinda asked, referring to pro-democracy protesters at Sanam Luang.

He said he can find at least 10 people to admit on television that they were paid to organise the protests against him.

The Premier insisted he has not lost his confidence to continue working as Government leader.

"I still beleive that what I am doing is for the country and democracy."

He conceded that he was concerned about the demonstration in Bangkok last night, but he was confident that protest would be within officials' ability to control and would not turn violent.

Gen Suchinda said he was ready to fly back to Bangkok if required, adding he was in constant contact with authorities in Bangkok to keep abreast of developments.

He is confident people understand the political situation and do not want to see a riot like in Los Angeles.

Asked if he has considered resigning to stand for election to ease political pressure against him, Gen Suchinda said:

"I have never changed my mind. I have said several times I will not stand in an election."

He said he cannot accept the protesters' demand for him to resign as a solution to the impasse.

"That's Maj-Gen Chamlong's solution. I was invited to become prime minister by MPs and I can't accept that solution."

He said people are entitled to demonstrate and even he cannot prevent that.

"But I am confident that I can keep the situation under control although I cannot prevent the demonstration."

The Premier insisted that he has been sincere in accepting the premiership and seriously intends to help solve the country's problems.

"I told the armed forces before I left them that I was ready to fight in my work through democratic means and I am ready to put myself up against any criticism."

Gen Suchinda said he has given the pro-government parties a free hand in amending the constitution and he will not offer any comment on the issue because he does not want to cause undue pressure on lawmakers.

He said he will visit Chiang Mai this morning even if he is greeted by demonstrators.

Vietnam

PRC-U.S. Pact Said To Violate Sovereignty

BK1705134992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 May 92

["Text of 17 May SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs' statement on the signing of an agreement between Chinese and U.S. oil companies to explore and exploit oil and natural gas on the Vietnamese continental shelf"]

[Text] On 9 May, the Chinese paper CHINA DAILY reported that on 8 May at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing the National Offshore Oil Company of China and the U.S. energy company Castrol signed an agreement to cooperate in exploring oil and natural gas in an area of more than 25,000 square km in the Nansha region, southwest of the South China Sea. The exploration area will be 300-700 meters in depth, but this area, which the Chinese side calls the Wan An 21 area, is in fact the Tu Chinh Islet of Vietnam's Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province.

According to the 12 May 1977 SRV Government statement on its territorial waters, adjacent regions, sovereign economic zones, and continental shelf, and the 12 November 1982 SRV Government statement on the base line for calculating the width of Vietnamese territorial waters, the Tu Chinh Islet is situated on the Vietnamese continental shelf beyond the area of the Truong Sa [Spratly] Islands. These Vietnamese stipulations are in conformity with the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The fact that the Chinese and U.S. companies signed an agreement to cooperate in exploring oil and natural gas in the Vietnamese continental shelf is obviously a serious violation of the sovereign territorial waters and economic zone of Vietnam. This act brings the danger of instability to the region and runs counter to the trend of developing relations among countries in the region, especially in the normalization of relations between Vietnam and China, which are developing toward close cooperation and friendship, meeting the aspirations and long-term interests of the two peoples and peace and stability in the region.

The SRV Foreign Ministry strongly asserts Vietnam's sovereignty over this area, and no country or foreign company is allowed to conduct oil exploration and exploitation in this area.

The SRV Foreign Ministry calls on the Chinese side to cancel its approval for the Castrol Company to illegally conduct exploration on the sovereign territorial waters of Vietnam.

Regarding the Hoang Sa [Paracel] and Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelagoes, the SRV Foreign Ministry once again asserts the contents of its 4 March diplomatic note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry related to the 25 February People's Republic of China's regulations on its territorial waters and adjacent regions. The Vietnamese diplomatic note asserted that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Islands are part of the sacred territory of the SRV, and that all conflicts related to these islands should be resolved through peaceful measures in order to refrain from creating new complicated issues in the relations between the two countries, and agreements reached by leaders of the two nations at their summit meeting in November 1991 in Beijing should be firmly maintained.

Diplomatic Protest Given to PRC

BK1705135192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] On 16 May 1992, Vu Khoan, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, met with Chinese Charge d'Affaires to Vietnam Li Jiazhong [in Hanoi] to hand over to the latter the SRV Foreign Ministry's diplomatic note asserting Vietnam's stand related to the Chinese agreement with the U.S. company Castrol to conduct oil and natural gas exploration and exploitation on Vietnam's continental shelf.

Communique Issued on Prince Chakkrapong's Visit

BK1505152792 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15—At the invitation of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, and his wife paid an official visit to Vietnam from May 11-15, 1992.

While in Vietnam, Prince Norodom Chakkrapong and his party paid a tribute to the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, visited his home and office. They were received by Vietnamese Party General Secretary Do Muoi and Premier Vo Van Kiet. They visited various economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Prince Norodom Chakkrapong held talks with Vice Premier Nguyen Khanh, during which the two sides informed each other of the latest developments in their respective countries. For his part, Prince Norodom Chakkrapong warmly welcomed Vietnam's achievements and highly appreciated its foreign policy of peace and cooperation as an important contribution to the trench of peace and cooperation for development in the region.

Vice Premier Nguyen Khanh warmly welcomed Cambodia's achievements in the implementation of the Paris agreement on Cambodia and in the process of national reconciliation and concord under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

He said Vietnam fully respects the agreement and is actively contributing to a strict implementation of it on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia and for the interests of concerned countries. The two sides attached importance to the consolidation and development of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries in accordance with the longterm and fundamental interests of each people, and with the common trench in the world and in the region.

In this spirit, the two sides reiterated what they had reached in the January 1992 joint Vietnamese-Cambodian communique. They agreed to renew and further broaden bilateral cooperation in economy, trade, tourism, science and technology, education and training. Regarding the Paris agreement, the two sides held that all parties concerned should try harder to accelerate a scrupulous implementation of the Paris agreement, thus creating favourable conditions for the Cambodian people to achieve national reconciliation and concord as well as their right to self-determination through free general elections and to build an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia, thus contributing to peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the region and other parts of the world.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the recent positive changes in the friendly and cooperative relations among countries in Southeast Asia, and their determination to actively engage in the process of regional cooperation for the prosperity of each country and for peace, stability and prosperity of all countries in the regional and the world as a whole.

Prince Norodom Chakkrapong invited Vice-Chairman Nguyen Khanh to pay an official visit to Cambodia, and his invitation was accepted with pleasure. Schedule for the visit will be agreed upon later through the diplomatic channel.

Vo Van Kiet Assures Envoy of Support

BK1505153392 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet received here this afternoon Cyprian Ambassador Theophilos V. Theophilou.

The ambassador expressed the hope that the two countries would further strengthen their friendship and cooperation in various fields. He said the Cyprian Government and people wil seek the best measures to develop their relationship and share their experiences with Vietnam, especially in the field of tourism.

For his part, Chairman Vo Van Kiet assured the diplomat that the Vietnamese Government and people would continue to support the Cyprian people's struggle and the peaceful negotiations to solve the Cyprus issue on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Cyprus.

Joint Venture With Russia Begins Operation

BK1705080492 Hanoi VNA in English 0646 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 17—The Baikal Shipping Company, a joint venture between Vietnam and Russia, has become operationl, announced the Ministry of Transport, Comunications and Post.

Partners to the venture include the Pha Rung Shipyard in Quang Ninh Province, the Saigon Container Company in Ho Chi Minh City, the Far East Shipping Corporation and Far East Production and Trading Company of Russia. The venture is capitalized at USD 5 million to which the Russian side contributed 60 percent in currency and goods which include the Baikal passenger ship and two cargo ships together with equipment and spare parts.

The Baikal Company will arrange trips for both passenger and cargo ships between Vietnam and Russia, other republics in the former Soviet Union and countries in Asia and the Pacific.

Hong Ha Leaves for Visit To Japan

BK1705172592 Hanoi VNA in English 1416 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 17—Hong Ha, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and head of its External Relations Commission, left here yesterday for a visit to Japan at the invitation of the Liberal Democratic Party.

Council Decree on SRV-PRC Border Regulations

BK1505150192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 May 92

["Full text" of Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet's 27 March decree on "regulations" governing control procedures for people living and travelling at the Vietnamese-Chinese border area]

[Text] **Chapter I: Generalities.**

Article 1: The border area between Vietnam and China, which is briefly referred to as the Vietnamese-Chinese border area, covers Vietnam's villages and equivalent administrative units on the national borderline between Vietnam and China.

Article 2: There shall be a border belt within the Vietnamese-Chinese border area. Inside this belt, an off-limit area may be established wherever it is needed.

The belt is a stretch of land situated along the national borderline. Its width, counting from the borderline inward, shall not exceed 1,500 meters.

The off-limit area is where people are not allowed to live, engage in production, or move about. The size of the border belt and the off-limit area shall be established by the people's committee of the border province concerned with the consent of the Ministries of National Defense and Interior.

Article 3:

A. Defending the national border and maintaining political security and public order and safety at the Vietnamese-Chinese border are the duty of the armed forces, state organs, and socioeconomic organizations. They are also the obligation of all citizens.

B. The border defense corps is an essential force which, in cooperation with the Armed Forces and other relevant sectors, shall rely on the people to control and safeguard the border, and to maintain political security and public order and safety at the border area.

Chapter II: Residing and Traveling Within the Vietnamese-Chinese Border Area.

Article 4: The following people are allowed to reside in the Vietnamese-Chinese border area:

A. Those in the various border villages or townships with registered permanent residence at the border area.

B. Cadres, workers, and employees of public organs and socioeconomic organizations with registered permanent residence at the border area.

C. Those permitted by the security police of the border province concerned to reside at the border area.

Article 5: The following people are not permitted to reside at the Vietnamese-Chinese border area:

A. Those without a registered permanent residence at the border area.

B. Those who are banned by an authoritative organ from residing at the border area.

C. Foreigners and stateless people—unless stipulated otherwise by an international treaty which is signed or recognized by Vietnam.

Article 6: The following people are not permitted to enter the Vietnamese-Chinese border area:

A. Those who are under non-detention correctional surveillance.

B. Those who are under criminal charges or directly involved in a criminal case under investigation by an authoritative organ.

C. Violators of border regulations who have been repeatedly fined or convicts whose suspended sentences have not been abolished.

D. Those serving a sentence or those who have been ruled by a civil court or an arbitrary organ as being responsible for financial or property damage or for damage compensation.

Article 7: Citizens with registered permanent residence at the Vietnamese-Chinese border shall be issued a border indentity document in accordance with procedures of the Ministry of Interior.

Article 8: Citizens permanently residing at the Vietnamese-Chinese border area can travel within the area with only their border identity papers.

Article 9: Citizens permanently residing at a province at the Vietnamese-Chinese border who want to enter the border area of that province shall have a permit issued by their security police of their villages of residence.

Article 10: Citizens permanently residing at a province at the Vietnamese-Chinese border who want to travel to the border area belonging to another province at the Vietnamese-Chinese border and citizens residing outside the border provinces who want to travel to the Vietnamese-Chinese border area shall have a permit issued by security police from district level upward in their areas of residence.

Article 11: Foreigners wishing to travel to the Vietnamese-Chinese border area shall have a permit issued by the Ministry of Interior.

Foreigners temporarily residing in a province at the Vietnamese-Chinese border who wish to enter the border area of that province shall have a permit issued by the relevant provincial security police.

Article 12: Cadres and combatants of the people's army, the people's public security force, customs, public health, banking, finance, market management who come to work in the border areas must have an introduction letter of the responsible management sectors and must notify the public security force of the border provinces and the border defense outposts. Cadres and personnel of the various agencies of the border provinces who come to the border areas to work must have an introductory letter from the responsible management agencies. Those from agencies outside of the border provinces must hold an introductory letter from the responsible management agencies and have the permission of the public security service at district level or higher.

Article 13: Citizens from outside border areas entering the border belt and who have complied with stipulations in Articles 9, 10, 12, must notify the local border defense outposts of their entry.

Article 14: Those who come to the border areas, must present papers for their temporary residence registration. They are subject to the control of local police of the districts and villages, the border defense forces and the local administration.

Chapter III: Management and Defense of Sino-Vietnamese Border Areas.

Article 15: Along the main axes of communications inland to the border areas, depending on the situation in each locality and at each given moment, the people's committees of border provinces will unify their plans with the central market management committee to set up fixed joint checkpoints or mobile joint check teams to control movement in and out of border areas.

Article 16: Border defense forces will organize fixed checkpoints to control border crossings and whenever necessary, may organize mobile control and patrol units to control the movements in and out of border areas.

Article 17: All activities to exploit resources, mineral and forest products, and to build water conservancy, hydroelectric, communications, population planning, market building and other projects in the border areas must comply with the current laws and these regulations. Responsible management agencies carrying out the thse activities must, after getting the permission of authorized echelons, notify the local administration and border defense outposts, at least seven days before carrying out the activities.

Article 18: Within the forbidden area and border belt, the border defense forces and army units in charge of defending the border may build border defense projects. When they are transferred and if these structures are not removed, they must be handed over to the local forces. If the local forces' units are not available, they must be handed over to the local border defense outposts. When a complex security and order situation occurs and when an epidemic is about to break out, border defense commanders of outpost chief rank or higher may restrict or temporarily suspend border belt crossings but must report their action to the provincial people's committee chairmen.

Article 19: The filming, photographing and painting of sceneries in the border areas must be authorized by the public security force of border provinces and be subject to the control of border defense forces. In case of filming and photographing from the air over the border areas, after obtaining the permission of authorized agencies, the border defense forces involved must be notified of it at least seven days in advance.

Article 20: The following activities are forbidden in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas:

1. To damage and move border delineation markers, signs and posters demarcating the boundaries in border areas.

2. To change the flow of border rivers and streams.

3. To illegally cross over the national border, and to hide and guide illegal border crossers.

4. To open fire or cause an explosion within two kilometers from the border. Should an explosion occur within this range, the local border defense outpost must be notified of such action at least seven days in advance. The border defense outpost is responsible for notifying the Chinese counterpart outpost of such an explosion.

5. To slash and burn upland ricefields within one kilometer from the border.

6. To till and occupy the land across the border.

7. To use explosives and toxic materials in fishing in border rivers and streams.

8. To hunt wild life fowl and game within the border perimeter.

9. To trade in weapons and to barter, hide, transport and use psychological materials, leaflets, documents, journals and decadent and reactionary cultural works.

10. To dump toxic materials that pollute the living environment.

11. To conduct other activities that disturb order and security in the border area.

Chapter IV: Final Clause

Article 21: Collectives and individuals who make achievements in administering and defending the border areas may be commended and rewarded according to the current systems. If they incur material loss or physical injury or death because of their participation in the managerial and defensive control of border areas, they will receive benefits under the systems and policies stipulated by the state.

Article 22: Those who violate these regulations will be dealt with administratively or investigated for criminal liability depending on the nature and gravity of the violations.

Article 23: These regulations come into effect upon publication. All stipulations conflicting with these regulations are rescinded.

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